The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,240.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

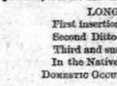
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Asia," 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday the 8th June at noon.

June		June.
Leave Bombay	8	
„ Carwar	10	„ Cocanada 22
„ Narrakal	12	„ Vizagapatam 23
„ Tuticorin	14	„ Bimlipatam 24
„ Colombo	15	„ Gopalpore 25
„ Galle	15	„ False Point 26
„ Negapatam	17	Arrive Calcutta 27
„ Pondicherry	18	

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; passengers for these ports and the Neilgerries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to Calicut on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdat, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a powerful steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Abyssina," 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 29th May, at 4 P.M.

Up. May.		Down. June.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Bussorah 18
„ Kurrachee	2	„ Fao 23
„ Gusdur	3	„ Bushire 24
„ Muscat	6	„ Linga 24
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Bunder Abbas 26
„ Linga	9	„ Muscat 28
„ Bushire	12	„ Gundur 30
„ Fao	13	„ Kurrachee July. 2
Arrive Bussorah	14	Arrive Bombay 6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

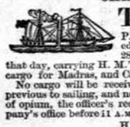
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Columbian," (2,189 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain Geo. Hyde, will be despatched for the above ports on Friday, the 28th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also passengers and cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Cheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th May, 1869.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Hartfelt," Courtenay, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Courtenay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

GRIFFITH'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL and BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM.—Special edition for the use of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Rs. 1 cost free. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKES, VINING, & Co.

LOSS OF HAIR,

arising from weakness of the vessels of the Scalp, may be cured by the use of

Mr. ERASMUS WILSON'S

HAIR WASH.

A remedy at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use Prepared from the original prescription, in bottles at Cash Rs. 2 as. 4; Credit Rs. 2 as 8

by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

a Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Salcrubici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had

No. 1	Cigar Shape
„ 2	Do. Do.
„ „	Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched about 2nd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambrie.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

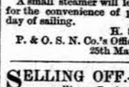
Review Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "China," (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 31st instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

R. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs. Geo. Nicoll & Co. are selling off, at reduced prices, a portion of their last year's Stock, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, to make room for their Monsoon Supply.

24 Meadow Street, Bombay, 27th May, 1869.

MONEY ORDER AGENCY at NASSICK.—NOTICE.—Mr. Byramjee Jehanghirjee Kurracheewalla, at Nassick, has been appointed Money Order Agent at that station.

The Agency will open on the 1st proximo.

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN, Controller.

Controller Money Order Offices, Bombay, 26th May, 1869.

WANTED, a Graduate of the Bombay University, possessing a thorough knowledge of Mahratti, as 1st Assistant Master in the Akola High School. A candidate with Sanskrit attainments would be preferred. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Address

CHARLES WODEHOUSE, Captain,
Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Berar.

Akola, 25th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Liquidators of the Bank of India are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of their claims on Alladeenbhoy Hubibhoy. The claims consist of

1. A decree of the High Court .....Rs. 1,14,249 6 6
2. A claim on account of a Bill drawn by Alladeenbhoy Hubibhoy, Calcutta, on Alladeenbhoy Hubibhoy, Hongkong..... 58,250 0 0

Rs. 1,70,499 6 6

Offers will be received up to the 15th proximo.

JOHN A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, }

Bombay, 21st May, 1869.

NOTICE

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Farul Noormahomed, Rahimtoola Noormahomed, and Hooscin Noormahomed, lately trading under the firm and style of Noormahomed Datoobhoy Sons & Co., Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given, that the auction sale, advertised to be held this day, is postponed till Thursday the 3rd June, at the same place and hour.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1869.

W. ADAMS,
Trustee to the above Estate.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of Premchund Roychund, an Insolvent Trader.

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday next, the 28th day of May, instant, an application will be made to the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, at his Chambers, in the High Court, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, one of the Trustees of the Estate, for an order that the said Thomas Fisher Punnett be allowed to resign his office of Trustee of the said Estate on the ground of his intended departure for England on or about the first day of June next; and further, that the liquidation of the said Estate may be continued by George Ramsay Wilson and James Ranken, the other Trustees of the said Estate.—Dated the 26th day of May, 1869.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

EX "British Sovereign," and now for SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

GIESLER'S finest CHAMPAGNE.....	Rs. 42 per doz. quarts.		
Do.	Sparkling do.	„ 28	do. do.

Also the following Sparkling MOSELLES and HOCK, bearing the well-known brand of "Jodocius Frères et Cie., Coblentz":—

„ Moussirender Moselwein".....	Rs. 24 per doz. quarts.	
„ Moussirender Rheinwein".....	„ 24	„ „
„ Nonpareil Sparkling Moselle"...	„ 33	„ „

Also ex "Noel," direct from Bordeaux, bearing the known brand of "Cruse et Fils Frères, Bordeaux":—

Claret "St. Julien," vintage 1865	Rs. 15 per doz. quarts	
And "Chateau Pontet Canet," vintage 1865. „	24	„ „

Ex "Hartfell," a few cases, 3 dozen each, superior pale dry Sherry, bottled by Messrs. Thompson, D'Oller & Co. By the case, Rs. 30 per dozen.

A few cases "Vieux Cognac," Rs. 24 per dozen.

Also GUINNESS'S best export STOUT, bottled by their Agents, Messrs. Machen and Co., Liverpool, and just landed ex "Oriflamme," being in prime condition. Rs. 20 per case of 6 dozen pints.

Bombay, May, 1869. G. F. PIM & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Gaulois" and "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows:—

Ay	..	..	Rs. 26
Extra dry Sillery Royal ...	..	..	„ 36
Royal Bouzy ...	..	..	„ 40
Verzenay Imperial ...	..	..	„ 50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens ...	..	..	„ 31
Royal Bouzy do. (very dry) ...	..	..	„ 50

Attention is requested to the following.

Clarets.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire ...	..	..	„ 15
St. Estephe (2. B.) ...	..	..	„ 30
Charles Tovey's § 1 ...	..	..	„ 40
Sauterne	..	..	„ 30
Burgundies.—Beaune ...	..	..	„ 30
Chablis ...	..	..	„ 30
Pouilly Blanc ...	..	..	„ 25
Sparkling Moselle.—Muscat Moselle ...	..	..	„ 36
Sherries.—Pale dry dinner ...	..	..	„ 24
Choice Amontillado ...	..	..	„ 28
Choicest Solera ...	..	..	„ 40
Cognac Brandy.—Charles Tovey's § 1 ...	..	..	„ 32

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co., Calcutta.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY

No. 10, Hunnum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "ELORA,"

At reduced prices. 10 as. per shilling.

A Practical Treatise on Mechanical Dentistry, by Joseph Richardson	Rs. 11 4
A Grammar of the Hindoostance Language, by Duncan Forbes	6 12
Theatre De Comedie	4 12
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe	4 12
Fables de La Fontaine	4 12
Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by F. Churchill	7 12
Travels of Fah-hian and Sung-Yun, Buddhist Pilgrims, from China to India, by S. Beal	6 12
The Minor Poems of Percy B. Shelley	2 4
The New Testament, by H. Alford	3 12
Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, by P. M. Roget...	6 12
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, by S. Baring-Gould....	3 12
The Book of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, by C. T. McClenachan	12 8
Dictionary of Manufactures, Mining, Machinery, and the Industrial Arts, by G. Dodd	3 4
The Life of Pizarro, by A. Helps	3 12
Handy Andy, a tale of Irish Life, by S. Lover	3 12
Heartsease; or, the Brother's Wife	4 12
Interest Tables, calculated at five per cent, by J. King.....	12 8
A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women, by T. G. Thomas	12 8
Household Words, by C. Dickens, re-issue, vol. 3	2 4
The Industries of Scotland, their Rise, Progress, and Present condition, by D. Bremner	6 12
Dr. Webster's Illustrated Dictionary of the English Language, by A. C. Goodrich	15 0
Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, by W. Inglis...	1 0
Twilight Hours, by Sarah Williams	4 4
A Political Survey, by M. E. Grant Duff	4 12
The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion	1 10
Live and Learn	1 10
Bowsey's Harmonium Museum	6 12
Fifty Soft Voluntaries for Harmonium	9 10
Chappell's Musical Journal for May, twenty-four juvenile pieces	0 10
Hois not Guilty, by L. Linton	0 10
Chambers's Miscellany, vol. 7	0 10
British Birds, Eggs and Nests, by Rev. J. C. Atkinson.....	0 10
Madame Goubaud's Patterns of Guipure Work	1 4
Silver on Piles and Fistula	0 10

Bombay, 26th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Auction, at noon, on Tuesday next, the 1st of June, the following Vessels belonging to the Harbour Defences Flotilla:—

Steamer Pleiad.
A Sailing Barge.
A Cutter.

The sale will take place at the Harbour Defences Workshops at Mazagon.

Terms—Cash; and the vessels to be removed without delay.

Permission to view the Vessels, which are now afloat off the Mazagon Workshops, will be granted, and all further particulars furnished on application to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BOMBAY DEFENCES.

Bombay, 26th May, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that William Rodgie, of Bombay, Esquire, Liquidator of the Bank of Bombay, a Corporation incorporated under the provisions of Act X of 1863, now in liquidation, hath contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of hilly land, situate at Parell, in the island of Bombay, being a portion of the land granted by the Honourable East India Company in enam, in or about the year 1783, to Manockjee Lowjee Wadia and Bomanjee Lowjee Wadia, which said portion came or was allowed (on a division of the said land being made among the family and descendants of the said Manockjee Lowjee Wadia and Bomanjee Lowjee Wadia, to the grand-father of Merwanjee Hoerjeebhoy Wadia, and which said piece of land or hill is known by the name of Goolangeer, and contains by admeasurement 29,132 4/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is surrounded by a loose stone wall, which said piece of land is standing in the books of the Municipal Commissioner in the name of Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, deceased, and is situate in the sub-district of Mazagon, and is bounded on the north by Curumshee's foras land, on the east partly by Curumshee's foras land and partly by Bhaut ground, on the west partly by Goolanjee Road and partly garden ground, and on the south by the main road leading from Parell to Sewree.

All persons having any claim or interest whatever in the above property, either by inheritance or reversion or in remainder, are hereby required to send in their claims to the office of the undersigned, in Sassoon Building, Apollo Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof.—Dated the 26th day of May, 1869.

RIMMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. A. Dorabjee Pestonjee is appointed the Company's Agent at Sholapoor for the collection and delivery of goods from the 1st June, 1869.

Offices for the collection of goods will be opened in the town of Sholapoor by the said A. Dorabjee Pestonjee from the 1st June.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Mahim Branch of the G. I. P. Railway will be closed for all traffic and will cease to exist on the 1st June 1869. Passengers will be conveyed in through trains between the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway and the Bandora station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and intermediate Places.

For list of trains, fares, and further particulars see joint Time Bill of this date.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after Tuesday, the 1st June, 1869, and until further notice the following alterations will take effect:—

The present 9-15 A.M. passenger train from Bombay will leave at 9-0 A.M., and will reach Poonah at 3-0 P.M.

The 2-30 P.M. south east line mail train will leave Bombay at 2-10 P.M., and will be slightly earlier between Poonah and Sholapoor.

The present 9-0 A.M. train from Poonah will reach Bombay at 3-45 P.M., instead of 3-40 P.M.

The south east up mail train will leave Sholapoor at 6-25 A.M., reach Poona at 2-50 P.M., leave there at 3-20 P.M., and arrive in Bombay at 10-0 P.M. the same day.

The down local train from Bombay to Callian will leave at 5-45 P.M. instead of 5-40 P.M.

The up local will leave Callian at 7-40 A.M. instead of 7-30 A.M., reaching Bombay at 9-47 A.M.

The 5-40 P.M. up train will leave Bombay as at present, and will reach Nasgpoor at 4-0 P.M. next day.

The up north east mail train will leave Nagpoor at 7-40 A.M. instead of 8-0 A.M., and will reach Bombay 11-20 A.M. the following morning.

The cooly train will be discontinued between Bhosawul and Nagpoor and between Bhosawul and Khandwa, but fourth class passengers will be carried by the mail train at a reduced rate of 3 pies per mile.

The north east cooly train from Bombay at 9-30 A.M. will leave as at present, but instead of stopping for the night at Igutpoora this train will run through on the same day to Nassick, will start from Nassick at 5-0 A.M., the following morning, and arrive at Bhosawul at 6-0 P.M. In like manner the up cooly train from Bhosawul will reach Nassick at 6-0 P.M., and start on the following morning at 5-45 A.M., arriving at Bombay at 5-40 P.M.

The Mahim branch will be closed. Passengers will be conveyed in through trains between Boree Bunder, Bandora, and intermediate stations via Dadur Junction.

For further particulars as to the trains, see separate Joint Bill of 25th May, 1869.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.

Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.

Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.

Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.

Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

East India Madeira, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.

Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.

Geneva, best Dutch.

Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine, in hot weather.

Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.

Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine'

Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.

Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.

Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.

Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.

Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.

Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry.....	Quarts. Rs. 27	per doz.
Fine Very Pale	„ „ 29	„
Fine Pale	„ „ 27	„
Superior Port	„ „ 27	„
Do. do.	Pints. „ 14	„
Brandy	„ „ 32	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

19th May 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen
Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

} Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts	„ 20	„
Do. Moselle ..... Qts.	„ 42	„
Do. Brandy	„ 30	„
Do. Sherry	„ 25	„
Do. Claret	„ 23	„
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry ...	„ 27	„
Do. Port Wine, of 1840 Vintage	„ 30	„
Ronaldson's Sherry	„ 18	„
Port Wine of 1815	„ 30	„
Do. of 1847	„ 24	„
W. McEwan's Pale Ale ..... Qts.	„ 4	
Do. Do. ..... Pts.	„ 2-8	

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIER DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen...	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggs embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	22	
Superfine very and Mixed Merino...	18	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped...	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose.....	20	
Do. Fancy Striped.....	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated Itlia Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wol Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze ants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino ants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawrs Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephy Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Fine Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	0
Do. al Wol „	10	0
Do. Cshmire „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
French Patted Shirts per dozen	25	0
Spun Silk sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cshmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wol Do. (Indispensable).....	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0

THE PRICE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, new material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material,each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
The Tall Mal per dozen	7	8
do with Tie „	7	8
The Belgia „	7	0
do with Tie „	7	0
The Shakspar „	7	8
do. with Tie „	7	0
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh scarf	3	0
The Rothschild scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's		
Ties, Satin, &c., ... Rs. 2-8	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties	2	8
Guyot's Improved French Bracos.....	2

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET was dull this afternoon.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1460
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	865
2,080,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	465
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	860
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	280

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	9750
180,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	780
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1625
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	110
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	25
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	" Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
		66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

[redacted] IN LIQUIDATION. [redacted]

DEPARTURES.

Beale, Lieutenant ...th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Harman, Ensign, 2nd Queen, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

[redacted]

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Dorothy	Fraser	Liverpool, Jan. 9.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Cutch, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Springfield	Dwight	Singapore.
	City of Dublin	Waugh	Colombo.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Tivole, Loutit, to Liverpool.
Ship City of Lahore, Stewart, to Liverpool.
Ship Eumenides, Trauman, to Havre.
Ship Royal Arthur, Hingston, to Batavia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer China, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Abyssinia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Gatineau, to Liverpool.
Ship Milwall, to Liverpool.
Barque Viscount Sandon, to Chittagong.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

KURRACHEE, 26th, 7 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Earl Canning" left Gwadur for Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Simla, (s. s.)	Ward	Suez.
	Volunteer	Black	Gopaulpore.
	Mirzapore	Didier	Mauritius.
	Ceres	Cocmano	Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Cannata	Brodd	Rangoon.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 26th, 11 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 25th May, via Russia, 22nd May.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAM.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 22nd and 24th May.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 22nd, 23rd and 24th May.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 25th to 8 P.M. of the 26th is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	0	32	0	1
" Calcutta	15	28	1	46
" Madras	19	9	9	35

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 26th, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, southerly winds, thermometer 83, barometer 29·94.

CANNANORE, 26th, 8 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·850, rain 48 cents.

VINGORLA, 26th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, thermometer 90, wind north-west, strong.

KOLAPORE, 26th, 12 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 90.

COCHIN, 26th, 9 A.M.—North-westerly winds, weather fine, thermometer 84, barometer 29·916, sky cumulus.

TUTICORIN, 26th, 9 A.M.—Light westerly winds, thermometer 86, weather fair.

GALLE, 26th, 9 A.M.—Light winds and cloudy, thermometer 82.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	June 1	Tuesday	July 13
"	" 8	"	" 20
"	" 15	"	" 27
"	" 22	"	Aug. 3
"	" 29	"	" 10
"	July 6	"	" 17

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th May, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	May 28	Friday	July 9
"	June 11	"	" 23
"	June 25	"	Aug. 6

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

June 7th.	September 9th.
July 7th.	October 4th.
August 9th.	November 5th.
	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line n the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS—May 14th, at Waltair, the wife of Captain Sidney H. Williams, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COOKE—May 19th, at Saint Thomas' Mount, Mrs. M. A. Cooke, widow of the late Colonel A. Cooke, 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1869.

THE measure proposed by Mr. Cardwell for introducing paid mechanical labour into the ranks of the army is a wise step. The soldier will be morally and physically benefitted thereby, as all men are who, instead of loafing and slouching aimlessly about for a great part of their time, are healthily engaged in an occupation at once useful in itself and profitable to themselves. The State, too, will secure that sublime end towards which British legislation now-a-days turns all its efforts, much as plants on a window sill turn their leaves and flowers to the light—a reduction of public expenditure; and the forces of the nation, in addition to their combative powers, will be endowed with a capacity for erecting temporary works to fight behind, and for providing shelter for themselves when the [illegible] is conspicuous. As a rule, the British soldier is lying round, [illegible] his ignorance of all those matters [illegible] so great and increasing a degree influencing the trying business of fighting battles. Improvising defensive field works, constructing for himself cover whereunder he may shelter himself from the miseries of inclement weather, making roads or bridges at a few [redacted] the most rigid economist would hardly refuse to join us in expressing our satisfaction, at the possibility of increasing the soldiers' pay, by a method which will coincidently decrease, rather than increase, the army expenditure. The *Saturday Review*, which came last to hand, discusses the question, and lends to it the weight of its entire approval; but we think that it might have spared itself the trouble of going off the path to sneer at what seems to us to be a very natural obstacle—the partial opposition of the regimental officers to the scheme. Of course there are some who urge objections which barely merit the attention needful to pooh-pooh them; but there are others which, with all respect for utilitarian impatience, we submit are worthy of careful consideration. The first of these is the complaint of the commanding officers, that a regiment which is employed during a large proportion of its time in building barracks, laying out parade grounds, and constructing roads and wells is nearly certain to deteriorate in its efficiency as a well drilled corps. Modern manœuvres, say they, are so complicated, and need to be executed with so much precision, that they must occupy a large share of a soldier's time and attention; while so much will depend upon musketry in future wars that it is almost impossible to spend *too much* time in instructing him therein. Now, say these Commandants, if your labour project is to be really worth anything, it must be followed up with a certain degree of continuity; and that continuity is almost certain to attain to, if it do not actually demand, proportions which will materially encroach upon the time the soldier needs to devote himself to the acquisition of a knowledge of his stricter military duties. In other words, they decline to guarantee that their regiments will be kept up to a *maximum* efficiency, if their regimental duties be intermingled with bricklaying, road-making, and carpentering. Mr. Cardwell acknowledged the force of these objections, and admitted that such a measure as that under contemplation ought not to be imposed without duly consulting the commanding officers, and endeavouring to strike the just mean. The *Saturday Review* scouts this conciliatory policy; and hints, with a certain coarseness of tone which we cannot consider it to have been warranted in adopting, that as the Secretary of War is supreme in his legislative capacity over the Army, the simplest way of bringing the measure into operation would be that of ordering the Commander-in-Chief to carry it out forthwith. Why the professional feelings of a soldier should present themselves in so comic a light to our contemporary, it is hard to understand, seeing that it is usually so staunch an advocate of the Real. A Colonel may dread to see his well-drilled men converted into so many slouching mechanics, and however prejudiced and over-exaggerated in its origin his dread may be, it is, at least, a respectable manifestation of his regard for the integrity of his profession. His men are soldiers, not artisans,—and it is not his fault that they are not actively occupied in the discharge of their combative duties. If, while peace prevails, he keeps them efficient for immediate use; when peace gives place to war, he conceives, and not unreasonably, that he has fulfilled his covenant. He may be wrong from a general point of view, but he is right from a professional one; and no man is to be blamed for looking at his own profession professionally. Mr. Cardwell's persuasive system will probably effect far more, with far less friction, than would be gained by adopting the *Saturday's recipe*, and substituting the armed heel for the gloved hand.

The second objection which the *Saturday* shuts out from its sympathies, is that of the junior officers to being summarily converted into what may be termed a collection of engineers—and water. Of course, if the men are to build this, and dig that, and construct the other, and are to be paid for their labour by the State, their officers must look after them, and see not only that they do do that for which they will claim payment, but that it is done in a manner rendering it worth paying for. But, to enable them to do this in something more than a nominal sense, they must themselves acquire a certain familiarity with mechanics and the rudiments of engineering. The *Saturday* amiably puts the case thus:—

"The idea that a Line officer should be expected to learn just enough of engineer duties to be able to look after the common repairs which his men were doing in barracks, would of course be treated by General Herbert as a monstrous invasion of military privileges; but if it is good for the men and for their country that they should be taught to do the ordinary work of the Service, it cannot be bad for the officers to acquire the simple art of seeing whether the work is effectually done."

Just so; but the question is, whether in thus additionally employing combative officers, and in thus exacting from them the acquirement of additional qualifications, the State would not be guilty of a breach of contract? A man enters the army as a pure profession of arms. He is prepared to acquire a knowledge of military manœuvres; to submit himself to discipline; to perform certain regimental and garrison supervisional duties; to go whithersoever he may be ordered; and to fight whensoever he may be called upon to do so. He is wretchedly paid—in fact, so far as earning a subsistence goes—he is not paid at all. But the life pleases him; the glitter, and the sociability, and the introduction it affords him to good society, and the opportunity it gives him of seeing the world, and of gratifying his adventurous instincts, are all tempting to him, and he foregoes the loss of a good deal of his personal independence, and of all chance of money-making, in consideration of obtaining these things. But, if you also make him a *mucedum* (we use the word for its convenience, in the face of our recent protest) of artificers, you at once modify the conditions of his professional position, and can only conscientiously expect him to fall in with his abruptly imposed functions, by attaching to them a pecuniary counter-balance. If junior officers of combative corps are to learn how to build and construct for the benefit of the State, the State should in return make it (as they propose making it to the men) pecuniarily beneficial. We repeat, that we cordially approve of the proposal; but we trust that it will be tentative in its application, and scrupulously just in the method thereof.

CHOLERA has, we are happy to learn from Allahabad, entirely disappeared from the 58th Regiment.

MAJOR GEORGE CHESNEY, R. E., has arrived in Simla and has taken over charge of the office of Accountant General of the Department of Public Works.

LADY MAYO, it is reported from Simla, purpose proceeding on an eight days' visit to Narkunda, in the interior of the Hills, immediately after the levée of the 24th instant.

LIEUTENANT ADAM HOGG, having completed twelve years' service, has been appointed to be Captain from 16th May 1869.

MAJOR C. H. BEDDEK, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

BILLS for expenses incurred by officers of the Quarter Master General and Adjutant General's Departments while travelling on duty by dawk, will in future be passed by the Audit Department, on the bills being duly supported by an order stating that the officer is to proceed by dawk.

MR. MACCLESFIELD FORBES CONFSMAKER, Assistant Superintendent Mysore Revenue Survey, [redacted] Collier, Bombay Staff Corps, [redacted] from the 17th April 1869; Major William Cadell, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from 17th April 1869; Surgeon Major William Campbell, Bombay Establishment, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, from the same date.

THE following arrangements have been ordered in the Quarter Master General's Department, on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Shewell, Deputy Quarter Master General, on furlough to Europe:—Lieutenant Colonel Baigrie, Assistant Quarter Master General, to act as Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army; Captain Fraser, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General until further orders; Captain T. Kelly, 1st Battalion, 2nd Foot, to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, until further orders.

THE "Pioneer" announces the death, from abscess of the liver, of Mr. Manderson, Collector of Moradabad.

THE "Ceylon Observer" has received information that Sir Hercules Robinson will take up the reins of Government in the island on or about the 15th June.

AT a special general meeting at the Colombo Chamber of Commerce on the 10th instant, a resolution relating to cotton advances was brought forward and fully discussed. It was moved, and carried unanimously:—"That the agreement come to by the proprietors of the screwing establishment at Tuticorin, not to press cotton upon which more than 50 per cent. has been advanced, from 1st May, 1869, deserves the best co-operation and support of this Chamber." Also that "with reference to the clause in the circular letter from Tuticorin, making an exception in the case of consignments, this Chamber expresses its regret that advances on consignments should not have been limited to 50 per cent., also, before the cotton has been screwed."

THE services of Mr. Furnivall, District Engineer on the Delhi Railway, have been temporarily placed, says the "Pioneer," at the disposal of the Government of India. Mr. Furnivall has been deputed to make a survey of the country between Delhi and Rewarree, with a view to the ultimate construction of a line of railway which will tap the district rich in salt in the neighbourhood of Goorgaon.

THE Secretary of State's chief objection to the proposed Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules seems to us a very foolish one. He objects to them on the ground that the scale ranged as high as in the Covenanted Civil Service, although Uncovenanted officers contribute nothing from their pay as Covenanted officials have hitherto done. But this is only true of the maximum pension obtainable by an Uncovenanted officer: all other steps in the downward scale are lower, and towards the bottom of the ladder the difference is great indeed.—*Pioneer.*

MR. POPE HENNESSEY, Governor of Labuan, has been able to give his Council a most cheering account of the state of the finances and the commercial prosperity of his little kingdom. The revenue is £10,000, while the expenditure is only £7,000 per annum. The value of the imports and exports has risen from £93,000 in 1863 to £438,000 in 1868, an increase of upwards of 400 per cent. in five years. The coal mines, he stated, had been worked at a great profit, and progress and improvement were visible everywhere.

THE Bombay Bank report, which had been for some time in the hands of the Governor-General, has been sent home again to the Secretary of State. The report will, we fear, be rather disappointing to those who only want to know whom to hang. For piquant matter people must go back to the *procès verbal* of the examinations and to the disclosures brought to light in Bombay and England during the sittings of the Commission. The report is, we believe, confined almost entirely to an investigation into the actual and immediate causes of the loss of the Bank's capital. It pronounces no opinion upon the honesty or dishonesty of individuals.—*Pioneer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 24TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued quiet, and prices were still drooping.

Fair Dhollera, 9¾d.

The Court of Directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, at the meeting on Friday, announced that the future (? next) dividend would be at the rate of 10 per cent.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 26TH MAY, 4-40 P.M.

Govt. Securities. { Fives and a half, 13½ premium. Fives, 9 to 9½ premium. Fours, 6 discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 0¼d.
Dead Weight, £1 7s. 6d.
Light freight, £3.
Cotton, £2.
Interest on Loans, 7½ per cent.
Money market, unchanged.
40 Inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-6.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle Rs. 4-2.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIRING PENSION.

THE plan for a petition to the Secretary of State with regard to the Civil (Covenanted) Service retiring pension, which is likely to rally all suffrages, is that of compromise between the two plans hitherto most keenly advocated. Instead of asking for one uniform fixed pension, as one party desire, or for pension calculated according to a graduated scale on the salary received, for the five years last past, by retiring Civil Servants, as the other party advocate, it has been proposed—we might almost say that it has been determined—to ask for a pension made up of two elements, the fixed and the graduated—a certain minimum pension common to all, *plus* in each separate case another pension calculated by percentage on salary. This is considered to be the most equitable scheme and one that will secure the greatest amount of support from the service generally.—*Pioneer.*

THE DOVETON COLLEGE.

THE public of India are specially interested in the late disclosures concerning the Calcutta Doveton College. We observe with regret and disgust that the institution in which one of the successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service in the late examination passed many years of his life, probably his whole youth and early manhood, is one in which the pupils now write abominable letters to their masters' wives, conspire to commit arson, and then perjury before a court of justice; that their course of life is occasionally so filthy that details are not permitted to transpire. What is more we hear nothing of any expulsion from the school. Did the masters know of the antecedents of these boys which are too revolting to be published? They know now, for their counsel elicited the fact on cross-examination. If they became aware of them only since this case was got up, then it will appear that no precautions are taken, or proper inquiries made prior to the admission of pupils.—*Pioneer.*

THE ANNUAL RELIEF AND THE AGRA DURBAR.

IT is probable (says the *Pioneer*) that the next annual relief of British troops in India will be considerable, although the details may be undetermined for some little time yet. No dates for the movement of regiments, for instance, can be settled until the extent of the military camp which is to be assembled for the Durbar in November next is decided on. And then as to the Durbar itself, there seems some doubt as to whether there may not wisely be more than one great gathering; since the task of settling who is to be who, with all the nice- [redacted]

Pretender	...	Broker's Exchange Confederacy.
Vagabond	...	Baby Confederacy.
Belladrum	...	Z. G. Manook.
Duke of Beaufort	...	Hard Tines.
Portsmouth	...	Mirzapore Confederacy.
Tyzhoon	...	A. R. Smith.
Drummer	...	C. Nethdule.
Pero Gomez	...	— Sheriff.
Alpenstock	...	F. Nieburh.
Ladas	...	— Darby.
Ethus	...	Deno Jundo.

—*Pioneer.*

THE MAHOMEDAN PERVERTS AT MADRAS.

OUR readers will remember the story of four Europeans at Madras who turned Mahomedans. There was not much to be astonished at. It might have been thought a good "lark," or the four *pauvres diables* might have been tempted by the prospect of a lazy life with four wives and lots to eat—for the Mussulmans who took a special interest in their "conversion" seem to have taken care to keep them comfortable. But it is not astonishing, either, to hear that two of the four have already become disgusted with their new creed and returned to the Vagrant's Home. These men with their two other companions had started for Hyderabad, but on their journey began to tire of the pilgrimage and so turned back to Madras. It is said they were disappointed with Mahomedan company—expecting probably to associate with Jahs, Khans and Omrahs,—though they were well fed and cared for, and even allowed to ride in vehicles when they wished to travel abroad. The two other perverts are supposed to have gone on to Hyderabad.

THE CALCUTTA PORT FUND.

THE Calcutta Port Fund is indebted to the Government of India to the extent of twenty-six lakhs. The Supreme Government have refused to remit any portion of this amount until the Bengal Government shall have placed the finances of the fund on a sound footing, either by raising the port dues from four to eight annas a ton, or by effecting some very sensible reduction in the expenditure. The Government have, we think, very properly declined to remit this debt solely as a means of ensuring solvency in the port fund. Had this been done, it would be tantamount to offering a premium to incompetency and extravagance. Should, however, the Bengal Government succeed in putting the finances of the port in a good position, in either or both of the ways pointed out, the Government of India will then be prepared to remit the aggregate of the deficits for four years, *viz.*, nine lakhs; and if, at the expiration of another year, a further reduction of expenditure or increase of income be effected, four lakhs more will be cancelled, making a total of half the amount of the present debt.—*Pioneer.*

A WALKING CHAMPION AT BANGALORE.

THE following curious letter we take from the *Bangalore Herald*:—

Mr. Editor,—On account of the late storm on the 17th inst. my walking match of 100 miles in 24 consecutive hours did not come off, although I was willing to attempt it, but my umpires and referee did not consider it prudent so to do. I intend walking on Monday, the 24th inst., opposite Ally Askar's stables commencing at 6 P.M., being our most Gracious Majesty's birth-day—long may she reign. I further have to state that any gentlemen who feel disposed to bet the odds of 2 to 1 against me can be accommodated at the address mentioned below between the hours of 7 and 9 P.M. on the 22nd inst., and I shall be happy to meet any of my backers. There will be a committee of management and a box for the Friend in Need. A band will be in attendance, also a photographic establishment. Refreshments will be on the ground, of a *recherché* quality fit for the million—a private tent for ladies.

W. C. NAPIER, late Lt. H. M. S.

Charlesworth Square, St. John's Road, Bangalore, 21st May 1869.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH has been officially informed that in consequence of a bill having been introduced into the House of Commons by the Government, whereby it is proposed to repeal the enactments under which the information against him for the illegal publication of the *National Reformer* was instituted the law officers of the Crown will agree to a *stet processus* being entered. Mr. Bradlaugh consents to the *stet processus* not, as he says, because of the introduction of the bill, but because he is sick of a tiresome and costly litigation. He enlarges on the impropriety of his prosecution by a Liberal Government.

A NATIVE COLLECTOR.

WE (*Madras Times*) have been informed in rather a sensational manner that a native gentleman will before many months are over be appointed to the Collectorate of Tanjore. The newspaper (the *Madras Mail*), that thus anticipates the action of Government professes to deprecate this step, and gives many reasons why a native should not be placed directly over Europeans or interfere with the regular course of promotion of those already in the service. We quite agree with these arguments, and our contemporary will be glad to hear that his prophetic vision has on this occasion led him wrong. There is sufficient information before us to enable us to say that the Government does not contemplate, and never has contemplated, appointing a native to Tanjore or any other Collectorate. Some months ago, the Home Government, in anticipation, no doubt, of the bill now before Parliament, directed the various Indian Governments to send home minutes specifying to what offices it would, in their opinion, be desirable to nominate native gentlemen of exceptional fitness. The minutes of the members of the Madras Government are unanimous in excluding the office of Collector from those recommended for the gratification of native aspirants, and we fancy that those of the other Indian Governments display a similar tendency. We believe that the present Governor of Madras feels very strongly that it would not be right to place a native gentleman directly over European Civil Servants, and moreover that a high executive office like that of Collector is certainly not the position in which the proposed experiment should be tried. As Parliament is passing a bill for the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, and the Home Government are promising high office to qualified natives, the various Governments will be compelled to find places for a limited number, and we understand that the Madras Government incline to think that the judicial branch is that in which the experiment can be most judiciously inaugurated. A Civil Sessions Judgeship will probably be the first appointment given to a native, and it is possible that a native member of the Board of Revenue may by and by be appointed. Government will no doubt take care to use the power they have to give only acting appointments, and to subject the probationers to strict oversight before giving them substantive appointments

VELOCIPEDES IN INDIA.

FEW large and populous towns (writes the *Madras Mail*) are better adapted for the velocipede or bicycle than is Madras. Our roads are exceedingly level, are, as a rule, singularly free from ruts and obstructions, and are mostly broad enough to admit of the free use of the new locomotive without encroaching on the space needed by carriages. And in Madras, more than in most cities, men whose duties are of a sedentary nature need some strong inducement to take physical exercise. Pedestrianism has charms for but few, since in a temperature like ours at this season, that exercise is vastly slow, and fatiguing. Equestrianism is better; but it is not everybody who can afford to buy an animal that is safe to ride; and inexpensive hacks are already sufficiently represented in shafts and traces. The Burmese ponies are generally reliable little brutes; but some men have long legs, and are conscious of the absurd spectacle presented when they bestride an animal not so greatly gifted. But a bicycle could scarcely fail to please all men. Exercise thereon is gloriously exhilarating; in the long run inexpensive, healthy and safe. One might be easily supplied with a cover over-head, and by this means recreation might be found for early hours in the morning, without the risk of sun-stroke. Though ladies in Paris now affect the bicycle, it will be some time ere their sisters in Madras will do so. This is to be regretted, as a very considerable proportion of the ailments to which ladies are victims in this country, are unquestionably due directly to indigestion brought on by *siestas* and habitual physical inactivity. But children might be more easily tempted to mount the bicycle, first in the parental arms, and subsequently in a vehicle adapted to infantile understandings. What could be better calculated to relieve a man of [redacted]

THE Madras papers continue to discuss the strange rumours from Vellore, taking widely different views of the importance to be attached to them. A correspondent, writing to the *Madras Times*, ridicules the letter from a Vellore lady published by the *Athenæum*, and considers it the "production of a weak elderly woman who is in her own private life accustomed to make mountains out of molehills." He goes on to say:—"The Madras army is composed of a good many Mussulmans, among whom is a sect that is gaining strength daily, a clean orderly and smart and well behaved set of men, who do not join in the half-Hindoo Mohorrum tomfoolery and who are anxious to arrest the terrible downhill progress their race are making. It is these puritans, called generally Wahabees, (which they indignantly deny being, calling a Wahabee a pig and spitting at the same time) who are supposed to be at the bottom of all the mischief brewing. It may be that some are, I must admit that I believe them to be antagonistic to our rule, but that they intended any rebellion or mutiny at the present time, I do not for one moment believe. After all, I expect it will turn out that the great conspiracy belongs to Vellore wholly, and the conspirators composed of cocky young Mussulmans and the dregs of the city. It may be that a man or two of the regiment at Vellore is engaged in it out of 700 men. You can generally find men ready for either pitch and toss or manslaughter. Beyond these incorrigibles I cant believe that any one party is compromised. I shall be much surprised if beyond the bare suspicion that the puritans are engaged in some way, they find a particle of evidence against a single man in the regiment to say nothing of a body of respectable Mussulmans."

The *Times* asserts that "the facts of the Vellore affair are very simple and in themselves trumpery enough. Two parties of Mussulmans, one belonging to the puritan sect often called Wahabees, and the other to the orthodox Mahomedan sect, had a dispute in a mosque at Vellore, and the orthodox Mussulmans denounced the men of the rival sect as conspirators against the British Government. Now, as it is a patent fact that the religious creed of the Wahabees inculcates as a duty the strongest hostility to all unbelievers, it is not difficult to believe that this accusation had some foundation, just as a similar accusation made at any other station where there are Wahabees could be made and sustained. But it is known that the native regiment stationed at Vellore has been followed about by some enthusiasts of this sect, including a Moulvie whose preaching is said to be of rather an exciting and seditious character, and there is no doubt that these men have done their best to spread the Wahabee tenets among the Mussulman soldiers. So far as the present investigations show there is not the slightest reason to believe that any overt act of treason was contemplated. *At present*, the efforts of these Wahabees seem to be directed to religious objects only; but knowing as we do the ultimate objects to which they look forward, there is abundant reason for discouraging their missionary labours in our regiments The affairs will probably end in these dangerous apostles being kept at a safe distance from the 28th and every other regiment. If this can be managed without resort to what would in England be called unconstitutional powers, it will be so managed; but if not, we do not doubt that the Government will use the sharp powers, placed in their hands to enable them to deal with suspected persons."

As a contrast to the above statements we may print the following, dated 19th March, from a Vellore correspondent of the *Athenæum*:—"I see the *Madras Times* has been pitching into you for having been hoaxed. It is well to be brave at a distance. But unless the editor is bolder as a man of the sword than as a man of the pen, he would sleep little here. Vellore is decidedly not a sleepy hollow just at present. The C. O. has been entreated by all to ask for European assistance, but he is a man who seems to think that Providence wills and ordains every thing and that we ought to obey the injunction 'take no thought for the morrow.' If there is nothing to be anticipated why arm all the pensioners? Why was there a midnight enquiry? Why did the C. O. harangue his regiment? What was the meaning of the placards all over the town calling on the faithful to rise? Wherefore the Rs. 1,000 bail from a Moulvie? What grounds has the *Madras Times* for saying that you were hoaxed? The natives ask when the Europeons and the guns are coming. What you have published falls short of reality by a long way. Our military strength is well known, and the civil power is represented merely by young men, excellent no doubt, but without experience."

AN ECCENTRIC DRILL INSTRUCTOR.

THE *North Lincoln Sphinx* is a periodical conducted by the soldiers of the 2nd Battalion 10th Foot now at Secunderabad. Of the literary qualities of the *Sphinx*, remarks a contemporary, we need say nothing, but the healthy tone of the whole is most gratifying. The printing, the work of the soldiers themselves, would be creditable to professional workmen. The following story is worth quoting:—"The drill-instructor—one of the old stamp of martinet-sergeants—who was the terror of every recruit, and the remorseless tyrant of the awkward squad, was putting a sergeant's firing-party through the funeral exercise. Having opened the ranks, so as to admit the passage of the supposed *cortège* between them he ordered the men to 'rest on their arms reversed.' Then, by way of practical explanation, he walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying, as he moved, 'Now I'm the corpse—pay attention.' Having reached the end of the party, he turned round, regarded them steadily with a scrutinising eye for a moment or two; and then remarked in a most solemn tone of voice. 'Your 'ands is right, and your 'eads is right, but you 'avnt got that look of regret you ought to 'ave.'"

BOMBAY.

NASSICK.—It will be seen from an advertisement that a Money Order Office is to be opened at Nassick from the 1st proximo.

MAGAZINE SERGEANT AND ACTING CONDUCTOR MARTIN HANGHEY has been appointed Sub-Conductor from the 7th inst., vice Cunningham, deceased.

VEHAR LAKE.—At the close of last week the height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake was 47 feet; at the corresponding date last year it was 48 feet 1 inch.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—It was reported yesterday that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Shiraz.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Parsee named Pestonjee Ruttonjee took a quantity of opium on Tuesday with a view to commit suicide. He was immediately taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he is progressing well

INQUEST.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of one Savulia Rama, who, it appeared, was an habitual drunkard. The jury found that the deceased had died from the effects of excessive drinking.

ANOTHER BUGGYWALLAH IN TROUBLE.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, buggywallah No. 76 was charged by the Rev. W. B. Keer with demanding more than his legal fare. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Parsee contractor, named Ruttonjee Sorabjee, was fined in the sum of Rs. 25, or, in default of payment of the fine, was to suffer a month's hard labour, for committing an aggravated assault against the person of Muccoon Dewjee.

THE REV. W. B. KEER has left by the steamer *Lord Clyde* for Rajkote and Bhooj, whither he has been requested by the Bishop of Bombay to proceed on duty. Service will be held on Sunday on board the ship *Millwall*, of Liverpool, by one of the chaplains of H. M.'s troop-ships.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Daniel Adams, gunner, A Battery, 18th Brigade, Royal Artillery, was yesterday charged, at the Girgaum Police Court, with riding on the foot-board of a second class carriage belonging to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, while the same was in motion. The defendant was made over to the station master at Bellasis Road on Tuesday night for the above offence. He pleaded guilty and was fined one rupee.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Uhmadeen Shaik Adam laid an information against Mahomed Abba. Complainant said he had engaged Mahomed and his brother—the former at Rs. 10 and the latter at Rs. 5 a month—to proceed to Khurdie and purchase groceries on his behalf. He advanced them Rs. 155 to pay for the goods, but these had been refused to him; and he therefore charged Mahomed with criminal breach of trust. The Magistrate granted a summons.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mala Govind, who had surrendered on a charge of breach of trust, appeared before Mr. Connon. On 7th December Maljee Sewjee, merchant, Mandavie Bunder, laid an information to the effect that he had engaged two men, Mala Govind and Toolseydass Ramjee, to proceed to Khandeish and buy cotton for him. After they had been about a year in his service he wrote them to come to Bombay and give him an account. They according came to Bombay, he said, bringing Rs. 2,000 in cash, Rs. 8,000 in gold, and his business books. Toolseydass delivered the latter, but Mala with the money did not put in an appearance, and, believing that he was concealing himself in Bombay, complainant asked a warrant for his apprehension on a charge of breach of trust. On this application the Magistrate granted a warrant on the 7th December. On the 17th instant Mala surrendered himself, and was admitted to bail of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Cleveland appeared on his behalf yesterday, and Mr. Shamrow Pandoorung for the prosecutor. The latter withdrew the charge, as the prosecutor was at Cutch and was unable to proceed with the case.

THE ABYSSINIAN MEDAL.—The Commissary General of the Bombay Army, having enquired whether clerks, overseers and inspectors who served with the Abyssinian expedition, were entitled to the medal about to be issued, the Commander-in-Chief has reported to Government that only the Naval and Military forces are entitled to the reward. The decision at the Horse Guards is, His Lordship states, absolute against the non-combatants. Government therefore have negatived the claims of the clerks, &c., though some of these were present at the capture of Magdala. Considering that many, and indeed, the greater part, of those who will get the medal under the above ruling, have not seen a shot fired in Abyssinia, it appears unjust to withhold the decoration from non-combatants who underwent as much hardship as the troops themselves, and this appears to be particularly so in the case of those non-combatants who, in the exigencies of the service, had to be present at the action before Magdala.—*Deccan Herald.*

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 17th May, to Saturday, 22nd May 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	1,308	12	0
House Rate	4,074	2	7
Municipal Certificate Tax	4,789	0	0
Police Rate	1,625	0	11
Lighting do.	1,476	4	9
Water do.	6,750	5	9
Halalcore Cess	1,519	8	0
Market Fees	1,374	11	8
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	....		
Miscellaneous Fees	1,214	0	8
Fines and Penalties	497	7	0
Total Rs.	24,629	5	4

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

WITH reference to the subjoined extract from the *London Gazette* of 28th July 1868, the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure (in a general order) in notifying to the army that private James Bergin, late of the 33rd, now of the 108th Foot, has been decorated with the "Victoria Cross" which Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer upon him, to commemorate an individual act of bravery as recorded in the *Gazette* above mentioned.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was unable to have the gratification of presenting in person the decoration to private Bergin, and the important duty was therefore delegated to Brigadier General Domville, Commanding Belgaum Brigade.

Brigadier General Domville was directed to perform this duty in the manner best adapted to evince Her Majesty's sense of the noble daring displayed by private Bergin before the enemy, and to testify Her Majesty's wish that a distinction in which the officer or a private soldier may equally share may be highly prized and eagerly sought after, by all of whatever rank or degree in Her Majesty's naval and military services, omitting nothing which could tend to redound to private Bergin's honour, and enhance the value of the decoration.

His Lordship has had the pleasure of receiving from Brigadier General Domville the following report of the "Victoria Cross" having been presented to private Bergin on the 14th of May 1869, in the presence of the troops of the Belgaum Brigade, and in accordance with the instructions referred to:—

"I paraded the whole of the (C Battery) 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, Her Majesty's 108th Foot, H. M.'s 1st Regiment (Grenadiers) N. I., H. M.'s 5th N. L. I., Wing 7th Regiment N. I., troops in garrison on the evening of the 14th idem, and in their presence and in that of a large number of civilians and non military residents, private Bergin, Her Majesty's 108th, formerly of the 33rd Foot, was called to the front, and I then explained to those present, that we were assembled for the purpose of publicly decorating that soldier with the 'Victoria Cross,' which Her Majesty had been pleased to award to him. Portions of your letter under reply, as also its accompaniments, including the whole of the extract from the *Gazette* were then read, after which I presented private Bergin with the cross of valour in the name of Her Majesty, and he was then publicly decorated with the same. On the following day I caused a Brigade Order to be published, of which I do myself the honour to enclose a copy."

Extract from the *London Gazette* of Tuesday July 28th, 1868—War Office, July 28th, 1868.

"The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the 'Victoria Cross' on the undermentioned soldiers whose names to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval for their gallant conduct in Abyssinia as recorded against their names, viz:—

"33rd Regiment, No. 1391, drummer Michael Magner, No. 949 private James Bergin, date of act of bravery April 13, 1868. For their conspicuous gallantry in the assault of Magdala on the 13th of April last.

"Lieutenant General Lord Napier reports that whilst the head of the column of attack was checked by the obstacles at the gate, a small stream of officers and men of the 33rd Regiment and an officer of engineers breaking away from the main approach to Magdala and climbing up a cliff reached the defences and forced their way over the wall and through the strong and thorny fence, thus turning the defence of the gateway.

"The first two men to enter Magdala were drummer Magner and private Bergin, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment."

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A LARGE and influential meeting of all classes of the Indian community was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at half-past five o'clock P.M. On the motion of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, seconded by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said—Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in assenting to the request made to me to preside at this meeeing, for I consider the work to be inaugurated to-day a very important one. (Applause.) The East India Association has, as you are well aware, already done much good work, and I have no reason to doubt that it will continue its career of usefulness for a long time to come. (Applause.) Branches of this Association, constituted as influentially as possible, and vigorously worked, are greatly to be desired in India as all Indian questions of any importance—imperial or otherwise—being ultimately decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by the Imperial Parliament, it is necessary in the discussion of all such questions that full and accurate information concerning them be at hand; and such information the Association endeavours, by means of its journal, to supply, hoping that by this means the English public and legislature will be enabled to arrive at just decisions upon such questions. We know well that, under British rule, India is being inspired with new life; and that she hopefully looks forward to a happy future, that perfect liberty is allowed us to represent in a constitutional and becoming manner all our wants and aspirations, and that whenever we are able to convince the authorities of the justice and reasonableness of any measure for our welfare, we may fairly expect its adoption. (Applause.) To obtain fully the benefits of such a rule of liberty and justice, it is evidently necessary that we should have a body in England to represent what we require in the proper quarters, and this the East Indian Association is eminently adapted to do. An association, promising to be of such great usefulness, deserves the utmost support of the inhabitants of India. It labours for their good, and it is their plain duty to do all in their power to help it, both with funds and correct information. I feel confident that as the knowledge of the importance of this association spreads, they will come forward and do their duty to carry out these objects, viz. raising funds and furnishing correct information to the Association, and also keeping the Indian public informed from time to time of the doings of the Association, and of Indian politics generally. But to do this efficiently some organized efforts are necessary. I understand that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has called this meeting to lay before it certain proposals, whereby the efforts made may be made most effectually. I therefore ask Mr. Dadabhoy to state to the meeting what he intends to propose. (Applause.) Though the president and vice-presidents will, I understand, not have much to do with the working of the managing committee, I sincerely hope and trust that the work to be commenced to-day may be carried on wisely and harmoniously, with tact, judgment, and discretion. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee then addressed the meeting as follows:—"Gentlemen, I have taken the liberty of calling together here, this evening, the members and other friends of the E. I. Association, to lay before them a proposition for the organization of a body in Bombay destined to further the aims and objects of the E. I. Association. I am not going to say, gentlemen, anything about the importance of the Association itself on this occasion; but I shall immediately proceed to lay my proposals before you at once. When you suggest the necessity of forming a branch of the E. I. Association here, it is naturally asked why this should be done, instead of the Bombay Association, which already exists, being asked to undertake whatever additional work there may be. I beg to submit to the meeting that there are many important objections to that course. The Bombay Association has naturally arisen from and supplied a particular want; it is intended to be a representation of the pure native view of all important Indian questions. The E. I. Association, on the contrary, tries to represent *all* Indian interests. (Applause.) I think it were very unwise on the part of the Bombay Association to change its present character and introduce any new elements of disturbance. If the Bombay Association made any alterations in its present constitution, it would be of no use in case the Government wanted to know pure native views and sentiments on any question. Again, suppose the Bombay Association is actively engaged in the consideration of some urgent matter, and at the same time the E. I. Association asks it to undertake for it another matter equally urgent, which master is the Bombay Association then to serve first, itself or the London body? Again, if the Bombay Association becomes closely connected with the E. I. Association, whenever they happen to differ in their views, they are sure to stultify each other. But if the two Associations remained independent, their co-operation in any case would be so much additional strength to each other; and, in the case of difference of views, no harm would be done, but the views of both the independent bodies would be put before the public to be judged of according to their merits. The Bombay Association, by making any alterations in its present constitution, will only become a patched machinery which cannot work efficiently, and which will suffer the double loss of sacrificing its present usefulness without obtaining any corresponding gain. If a proposition were made to the Bombay Association to adapt itself to the work I am proposing to be done, I, as one of its members, should certainly vote against it. The Association has plenty of its own work to do, and in describing the objects of the proposed branch, I shall show that the two bodies cannot at all cross each other. But I need not trouble you now with a long catalogue of such objections, as I have the satisfaction of stating to you that almost all the leading members of the Bombay Association have readily expressed their willingness to join this branch. (Applause.) There is not the slightest feeling of jealousy or rivalry in any quarter. I certainly should not for a moment take this step from any such feeling. I wish success to the Bombay Association as much as any body can. (Applause.) Moreover I am assured that the Bombay Association will be very happy to co-operate with and help this branch as much as lay in its power. This branch is to be worked at as little expense as possible. It has to dispense with hired rooms or hired services, except what may be absolutely necessary. I am hopeful that if the Bombay Association is applied to for the use of its rooms, the request will be readily granted. However, if, after the experience of a year or so, it be thought that a combination of the two Societies would be productive of greater good, there could be no difficulty in making the requisite changes. This movement is not inaugurated from any motives of self-glorification. The only object is to do a certain work for the good of our country, and whatever may prove to be the best means, are to be adopted. I shall now explain to the meeting the object for which it is desirable that this branch should be formed. The principal objects are, to collect sufficient fund for placing the E. I. Association on a secure foundation, to supply it with information, and to communicate a knowledge of its work and information, on Indian politics generally to the people here, and to act generally as its agents. It will be thus seen that the branch is not to take any practical action here on any subject whatever. It is not to memorialize or complain directly about any grievances here. That, as far as the natives are concerned, is the province of the Bombay Association. This branch, in fact, is simply to be a messenger between the E. I. Association and the people here. By sending papers or information in any other shape from here, it will carry the message of the people to the E. I. Association; and by translating papers or abstracts from the journal of the Association, or by means of lectures, it will convey the message of the Association to the people here. (Applause.) Its managing committee will be simply a subordinate committee to the council of the parent association, located in Bombay, instead of in London. It cannot therefore in any way, as I have already said, cross with the Bombay Association. Both will have plenty of its own work to do. The constitution and rules of the Bombay branch, I propose, should be as much as possible a copy of those of the parent society, so that we may be able to act in perfect harmony with each other. I propose that the Bombay branch should, like the London body, consist of a president, vice-president, and a managing committee; the current work to be done by the managing committee just as the council is the working body in London. With regard to the permanent fund, which I am so anxious to raise, and which will be one of the chief objects towards which the committee will devote its first efforts, questions naturally arise, or rather have been actually put to me, as to its due application. I can assure the meeting that I have every confidence that the London council will be ready to make all proper provisions in concert with the committee of the branch for the purpose. The committee after it is formed can take this matter into their consideration. The prospect of raising the fund seems to me promising, if we only make up our minds to do our best. Since the 24th ultimo, when I gave my second Guzeratee lecture, I think about 150 new members have joined the

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Association, and a good sum subscribed, by way of donations, through the exertions of several friends. (Applause.) Now, the other day, Dr. Rustomjee N. Khory suggested to me that he and his fellow-graduates should circulate subscription lists among all their friends, in fact, to go to the people if the people won't come to us. I very thankfully received the suggestion, and I am glad to say much good work has been already done by these kind friends. There is another incidence which has occurred, very encouraging, very interesting. A compositor of the *Indu Prakash*, Waman Bhaskar, made up his mind to do what he could for the Association. He called a meeting of his brother compositors, and collected a sum of fifty rupees. He then goes to Alibag and collects some 60 or 70 rupees more, and now intends to call another meeting here again. (Applause.) A great part of this subscription is made up of quarter rupees, and half rupees, and such other small sums. (Applause.) Now this shows that if we resolve to push on this work, and we all work as we ought to do, a fund of 2 or 3 lacs is no very great impossibility. Now that a regular body is to be organized for this purpose, it is only due to those who have hitherto worked privately, actuated by nothing else except their patriotic feelings simply, that I should publicly acknowledge their assistance. Mr. Ardeshir Framjee Moos has all this time been the principal agent of the Association in Bombay, and has really been a host in himself. (Applause.) And I can assure the meeting that his work has been no easy one. The proprietors of the *Indu Prakash* have sent me a good many more, I think, than a hundred names; my friends Rao Sahib V. N. Mundlik, and Messrs. Naorojee Furdoonjee, Kaikhosru Kabra, Sorabjee Mody, and several others whom I cannot call to mind just now, have more or less assisted us in the same way. In Poona, Mr. Venayek Gangadhur Shastri and his son have exerted themselves a good deal. From Calcutta, Mr. J. M. Tagore and Pundit Vidyasagur have sent each about forty names to us. To all those whom I have just named, and several others whom I fail in recollecting just now, I offer my sincere thanks on behalf of myself, and also, I venture to say, on behalf of the council in London. As I am a stranger to the state of society here at present, I have consulted a number of friends about the proposals I have laid before you, and they are the result of the views entertained by the majority of them. As my movements are uncertain, and I don't know how long I may be able to stop in Bombay, I am obliged to work in some hurry. This is, indeed, a bad time of the year to form a committee. Many gentlemen are out of town. I have not, therefore, been able to complete my communications with them. The list of vice-presidents and members of the managing committee that will be submitted for your adoption is yet incomplete, and I trust the committee will be allowed to complete it. To-day we are making a beginning; as experience teaches us, alterations and improvements will be made hereafter. The proposals which I have explained will be now brought forward before the meeting in the shape of resolutions, when the gentlemen present will have the opportunity of stating their views. (Applause.)

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett rose and said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, the resolution which I am about to propose is one that I am sure will commend itself to your approval and hearty support. The worthy Chairman and my friend Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee have so fully explained the nature and object of our meeting, that I will not take up your time by any remarks on this head, but will simply repeat that it is our bounden duty to help by every means in our power the good and noble cause they advocate. (Applause.) The more we associate in India for the purpose of representing the wants of this country the better it will be for the people and our rulers. Bombay, which I trust will at no distant day become the seat of Supreme Government, has ever been foremost in promoting the political advancement of India, and our community has earned for itself the credit of being reasonable in its demands and aspirations. (Applause.) Let us continue to maintain this reputation, and display by our unanimous actions and deeds that we are all ready and willing to co-operate heartily with those who have organized the East India Association in England. The gentlemen connected with the East India Association deserve our best thanks for the disinterested and able manner which they espoused our cause, and is it not becoming us to second their endeavours? The establishment of a branch of the East India Association in Bombay I look upon as a great event for this city, for it will be the means of bringing the European and Native communities more in contact, and thus enable them to understand each other better and promote cordiality and good will; besides it will be the means of helping the Bombay Association, and placing it on a better and permanent footing. Having spent nearly fifteen years in the service of this community, by my connection with the Bombay Association, &c., I look back with satisfaction at the results achieved, and I know by united action, by providing funds, for placing the institution on a firm basis, and supplying it with information, we shall be doing a great deal of good to this country. The daily proofs we are receiving of the interest taken in the welfare of India, by the facilities being gradually offered for the advancement of natives, should stimulate us to show that we are not unworthy of the confidence of our rulers, and I again repeat, before sitting down, that our endeavours should be to help to the utmost of our power, and second the noble cause so ably advocated by my esteemed friend Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee. (Applause.)

Mr. Venayekrao concluded with moving—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is necessary to form a Bombay Branch of the E. I. Association, in order to help the Association with funds and information from this country, and to keep the people here informed of its work, and of Indian politics generally."

Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell seconded the proposition, which was unanimously passed.

The Chairman now requested Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta to read the rules which were to be submitted to the meeting for approval, which he did.

Mr. Wedderburn begged to propose that the rules, as read, should be adopted. From what had already been said, the meeting was aware that the object in establishing a Bombay branch was to support the East India Association in London by supplying it with funds and local information. The intention was that the local branch should be subordinate to the council in London, and accordingly the meeting would see that the rules just read had been framed strictly on the model of those which governed the parent institution. Mr. Wedderburn said he was confident that educated men throughout the country believed that it was the earnest wish of the British people in governing India to do what was fair and just. (Applause.) The difficulties in governing a country a long distance off arose mainly from ignorance. What the English legislature was in need of was accurate information regarding the real condition and wants of the people; and the object of the East India Association was to supply this information in a legitimate way, and without regard to sectional interests. The rules being the same, no one who was a member of the Association in London need hesitate to join the branch in Bombay; the only difference being that members who had hitherto been practically of little use to the Association would now have an opportunity of rendering material assistance by co-operating with the local branch. (Applause.)

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, in seconding the proposition, said—"Gentlemen, I beg to second this resolution. The occasion which has brought us here together is one of no ordinary importance, whether we consider the character of the work we undertake to perform or the agency by which we seek to accomplish it. The political amelioration of this country, irrespective of sectional interests, by all legitimate means in our power, is a large question, and one calculated to evoke the spirit of patriotism which has lain dormant in the breasts of uneducated men. The local University will not have fulfilled half its functions if the young men it annually sends forth with the seal of its approbation, so to speak, are not imbued with the conviction that honest patriotism is a duty which they owe to themselves, their God, and their fellow countrymen. It is true that, as a rule, the rising generation of educated natives in Bombay have not yet evinced any aptitude for political discussions. Every one for himself and Mammon for us all, was, until lately, the motto of some of them. The history of Bombay since the outbreak of the internecine struggle in America affords a plea for partial mitigation of the severity of this judgment. The presence of so many young men, and the apparent sympathy they have exhibited of late with the work of the East India Association, rather tends to negative the supposition that they have neither inclination nor ability to take an intelligent part in controversies of a political character. A committee like the one proposed to be established was a great desideratum, and let us hope that, through its medium our young men will succeed in achieving the greatest good of the greatest number. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee took this opportunity of stating to the meeting that it was with feelings of high gratification that he saw the formation of a Bombay Branch of the E. I. Association. He assured the meeting on behalf of himself and his fellow-members of the Bombay Association that they would be exceedingly happy to co-operate with the Society in every possible way. He had had the honour of assisting at the establishment of the E. I. Association in London; and he could assure the meeting that he felt great satisfaction at the mode in which it worked. He wished all success to the Bombay Branch of the E. I. Association.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

Mr. Varjeevundas Madhowdas then moved, and Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram seconded, the following proposition:—That the following gentlemen be elected president and vice-presidents of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association: president—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; vice-presidents—The Hon'ble Mungul-das Nuthoobai, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq., The Hon'ble Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., Dinsha Manockji Petit, Esq., Dr. Bhau Daji, Venayek Gungadhur Shastri, Esq., Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq. The motion was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, seconded by Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Mr. Varjeevundas Madhowdas was also elected one of the vice-presidents.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Kurraka proposed that the following gentlemen be elected chairman, vice-chairman, honorary secretaries and members of the managing committee, viz., chairman—Dr. Bhau Daji; vice-chairman—W. Wedderburn, Esq.; honorary secretaries—Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq., and Bal. Mangesh Walji, Esq.; members,—Messrs. Sorabji Shapoorji, C. N. Cama, V. N. Mandlik, W. M. Wood, H. Manisty, M. Mull, Ragunath Narayen, Dhunjeebhoy Framji Patell, Ardeshir Framji Moos, Shantaram Narayen, Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Hormusji Dadabhoy, K. R. Cama, Rev. Dhunjibhoy Nowroji, Mahadeo Govind Kanadi, Jehanghir Merwanji, Atmaram Pandurang, Ramcrushna Gopal Bhandarkar, Pestonji Dinsha, Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Janardhan Sakaram Sudgil, Rustomji Cowasji Bahadoorji, Thackerdass Atmaram, Javerilal Oomiashunker, Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabra, Rustomji Nusserwanji Khory, Vishnu Purusharam Shastree, Dr. Dallas, and four other gentlemen to be elected by the committee.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that he hoped it was not expected that he should say anything at length in support of the resolution; because little or nothing had been left for him to speak, after the remarks which they had just heard from the Chairman and the other gentlemen who had preceded him, as to the claims of the East India Association upon the support and encouragement of the people of this country. He would therefore briefly confine himself to a few remarks on the immediate object of the resolution. Glancing at the list of names forming the committee, he found, as no doubt his hearers also must have seen, that the different classes and the different interests of the community were very well represented in that committee. Merchants, lawyers, doctors of medicine, Government officials, graduates of the University were all there, and Mr. Dosabhoy had no doubt that each and all would try to do their duty towards their country by taking an active interest and employing their best energies in the working of the Association. The president and the vice-presidents, who will form, as Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee said the other day, the upper house of the Association's branch in Bombay, were all men of high position and mature and wide experience, and the committee would receive much good advice and aid from them. The committee was elected for one year only, and if at the end of their period of office they were able to give a good account of their work, they would receive the praise which would be due to them—but never mind the praise, they would have their best reward—the reward of their conscience in the knowledge of having done their duty towards their country and their fellow-men. The joint secretaries were young lawyers and distinguished graduates of our University, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee hoped that they would not allow their youthful enthusiasm to cool down when briefs began to accumulate upon their hands. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. W. M. Wood, in seconding the motion, remarked that he might fairly have declined to second this list of names as it included his own; but it was lost in the crowd, so that did not matter. The list of office-bearers had been drawn up so as to represent nearly all sections of society: that there were not a larger number of European names, was explained by its being the season when so many were absent from Bombay, and as five vacancies yet remained, the deficiency in that respect could be easily supplied. He much wished, however, that some members of the old Bombay Army (one representative of which he was glad to see present, Major Macdonald) could be induced to join this local committee. The Association itself originated with what was known as General North's Committee, which comprised many Bombay officers, and in the changes which were likely to come, the aid of the Association might be found very useful to the same class. The speaker expressed the hope that all the members elected that day would, each in their turn, do what they could to further the objects of the Association. It was gratifying to see a large and enthusiastic meeting to begin with, but they must remember it was steady continuous work that was wanted, and such as could derive little advantage from mere excitement. Their worthy president had set a good example by coming to attend the meeting that day, and he trusted that the work of the Association so satisfactorily begun would be maintained in Bombay. (Applause.)

The motion was then unanimously carried.

Mr. Karsondas Madhowdas then moved a vote of thanks to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy for his kindness in taking the chair, and his zealous conduct while in it, which was seconded by Mr. Venayek Gungadhur Shastri. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee also begged to support the motion, and expressed himself very thankful to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy for the very courteous and prompt assistance which that gentleman had extended to him in respect of the present meeting. He also acknowledged the kindness of the gentlemen who were nominated vice-presidents of the branch. The motion was carried by acclamation, after which the meeting separated.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT TO EXTORT CONFESSION.

THE QUEEN *vs.* BAPOO SALEY AND FIVE OTHERS.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Surat, before Mr. C. G. Kemball, Session Judge, Bapoo Saley and five others, committed for trial by Rao Bahadoor Oomedram Runchordas, F.P. magistrate at Broach, were charged, under section 330 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing hurt to one Ahmed Natha to extort confession of an offence. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—The accused are charged with voluntarily causing hurt to the complainant. The question is simply whether the witnesses called by the prosecution, or rather the three principal ones, are entitled to belief. The assessors think they are, and have therefore found that the charge of causing hurt is proved against all the accused. In that finding I concur, for although there may be discrepancies of a slight nature, the main facts connected with the assault remain untouched; and it is a significant fact that both the Wartneyas depose to the complainant having been bound with his hands behind his back in their presence while he was on the ground,—a fact which is entirely inconsistent with the theory that he was treated as ordinary offenders are. The accused were originally charged with ill-treating the complainant with the object of extorting a confession from him, but it was manifest from the evidence of the first three witnesses, that such a charge was not supported by the facts. It therefore became necessary for me to alter the charge; and the question then presented itself to my mind, whether the accused might not be charged with rioting, but as there was nothing to show that the accused had assembled together in front of the Musjid, for the purpose of assaulting the complainant, I substituted the charge which now stands against them. Though the offence proved against the accused is not one of any magnitude, still it is necessary that people should be deterred from resorting to violence by way of redressing real or imaginary grievances, and unfortunately in the Broach districts cases of violence are not uncommon. Bapoo Saley's offence is graver than that of the others, for as muccadum his duty lay in preventing, not in aiding, the commission of a breach of the peace. The punishment which I propose to inflict is not heavy, but I trust it will act as a warning not to take the law into their own hands and mob any person they may believe to have caused them or their friends loss; I do not understand why evidence was not taken as to the character of the injuries received, for complainant states he was in hospital some days, and among the miscellaneous papers forwarded to this Court, I find that the Civil Surgeon submitted a report on the subject to the committing magistrate. The Court, concurring with the assessors, finds that the accused are guilty of the offence specified on the charge, and the Court directs that the said Bapoo Saley do suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest do suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months each.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence passed by the lower Court.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY BHEELS.

THE QUEEN *vs.* JAIRAM HURREE AND EIGHT OTHERS.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dhoolia, before the Hon'ble G. A. Hobart, Session Judge, Jairam Hurree, a Bheel, and eight others, also Bheels, were charged with having, on or about the 12th January 1869, committed robbery, and with having in commission of the robbery voluntarily caused hurt to the complainant. From the evidence it appeared that a little more than a month ago, on the road between Surasgaum and Nahaldongree, early one morning, about an hour or so before sunrise, Manekrao Ramchunder and Tookya, travelling together in a cart containing a *mamda mond* and a half of bajree, were attacked by between half a dozen and a dozen men, some of whom at least had sticks, and that Ramchunder was then severely beaten and a considerable quantity of bajree, which was in their cart, was then carried off by the assailants. The above facts were proved by the complainant and his witnesses. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found eight of the prisoners guilty of the offences specified in the charge, and sentenced each of them to six years' rigorous imprisonment. The ninth accused was discharged.

On the above conviction and sentence a petition was presented on behalf of the accused to the High Court Judges (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd), which was rejected, and the sentence of the lower Court confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Veritas" is mainly correct in his statement of the comparative services of Apothecaries McGuire, D'Souza, George, and Anderson. But he should have gone further, and shown that D'Souza wears five medals—

1. Mooltan and Guzerat,
2. Persia,
3. Central India,
4. Lucknow,
5. Burmah,

and that he served also with the 1st B. E. Regiment Fusiliers during the dreadful mortality from cholera in 1846.

Also that Apothecary George served with H. M.'s 2nd, or "Queen's," through the whole of the Southern Mahratta war under General Delamotte, and with H. M.'s 60th "Rifles" at the siege and surrender of Mooltan; battle of Goojerat; pursuit and surrender of Shere Sing; expulsion of the Afghans from, and occupation of, Peshawur.—Medal. Served also at Zanzibar in medical charge of the Residency, and with the Guzerat Horse. Has been strongly recommended for an Honorary Assistant Surgeoncy by the head of the British Medical Department. Has lately served with much distinction in Scinde.

The services of both these men are conspicuous enough for special rewards. How strange then it is to find them set aside when honours are to be distributed, and themselves superseded without cause. This is to suffer disgrace.

The rank of Honorary Assistant Surgeon is a purely military rank, which should be given for military service. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is, or should be, the source of such promotion. How can His Excellency promote a man with no special military service in direct and painful supersession of others whose claims cannot be disputed? The very ground of Mr. Anderson's promotion is his supposed claims on account of military service; but as I have shown, if D'Souza and George have no claims on this account, surely Anderson has an infinite deal less. The whole strength of the argument is immensely on the side of D'Souza and George, and by recommending Anderson for promotion to an Honorary Assistant Surgeoncy in supercession of D'Souza and George, the medical authorities are cutting the ground away from under the feet of their own nomination.

It is now supposed that the medical authorities have conceded that McGuire should be made an Honorary Assistant Surgeon, after being first promoted to the rank of Senior Apothecary. This is in order to maintain their own dignity and consistency, and to give Anderson a position on the list above McGuire. But if McGuire may be made an Honorary Assistant Surgeon at all, then why not first as well as last? What is right and just on Monday cannot be wrong and unjust on Tuesday. It was at first intended to withhold the rank of Honorary Assistant Surgeon from McGuire and to supersede him—in fact this is what originated the discussion;—how does it happen then that he may now be promoted if only Anderson is permitted to be promoted before him? I contend that by agreeing to McGuire's promotion in the end, the medical authorities have shown the weakness of their own recommendation.

In taking no notice of the long and faithful services of McGuire on the staff of several Commanders-in-Chief, the medical authorities have shown a bad taste. These services were purely military, and were repeatedly certified to, as could easily have been learned if reference had been made in the right quarter. McGuire did not hunt up and submit all his testimonials, as he might have done, in support of his claims to promotion; though this appears to be the modest practice of some people. I do not doubt that he left his merits entirely in the hands of his immediate superiors, and these officers must know him well enough; far better indeed than he could be known by the medical authorities.

Let me add that for 37 years McGuire has performed strictly military service, broken only by the period he served in the Indian Navy—and this may be regarded as equivalent to military service—and that during this period he was employed in some of the finest royal regiments in India, both cavalry and infantry. The men to speak to his character in these regiments have passed away, but I have no hesitation in saying that if equalled as a regimental apothecary, McGuire has never been excelled. Should supercession be the reward of these services?

I trust enough has been said to elucidate the merits of this discussion, and to point the remedy to be applied. It is because the question was *sub judice* that I have ventured to write about it. To wait for the publication of the new promotions would be too late. I am influenced by no desire to detract from the merits of any man, but "credit to whom credit is due" is a good and sound maxim, and no less good and sound when subordinate medical officers are the individuals concerned.

There can be no party bias in the question, for the medical authorities have taken their stand upon meritorious military service in their recommendation to the Commander-in-Chief, and meritorious military service let it be. Promotion should follow therefore upon a correct knowledge of the claims of individuals, and this correct knowledge is best promoted by free discussion.

If it should become known that service on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief will lead to supersession in the end, and that field service and war medals with exemplary conduct are to count for nothing, then I fear the degeneracy of the service is pretty certain to follow. This is not the intention of Government as shown by their recent GENERAL ORDER.

BOMBAY PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Reverting to your article on the prices of goods, I may ask, Is there no remedy? Certainly there is; the evil can be obviated in an extremely simple and feasible manner. A Joint Stock Company could at once be established, consisting of say 500 shares to begin with, worth 50 rupees a share, which under an efficient body of directors could easily manage to provide shareholders with the best of bread, butter, beef, mutton, pork, oilman's stores, and even beer and wine at a trifle above cost price, as each item will have to bear its proportion of the expenses of the establishment to be kept up for the purpose. The Company may be styled the Bombay Anglo-Indian Victualling Company, Limited, or by any other designation that may be deemed suitable, and shareholders will always be at liberty on leaving Bombay either to sell out or have their money refunded to them by the Company. It is true that no profits of a money value can be expected by shareholders, but that is nothing when other substantial and real benefits are derived in the shape of the best and choicest articles of consumption, and that at a cheap rate. Those who are no shareholders can expect profit by the establishment, of such an invaluable Company, even at double the rate; and as the value of each share will be at the low figure abovementioned, it is to be hoped that more than five hundred shares will have to be issued. That of course is an after-measure. A. M.

"DE PROFUNDIS" AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "D." asks me whether I want "happiness or firm religious belief." But the *genus* under which those two species are laid down is wrongly divided. The writer is guilty of a cross division, for the one certainly includes the other. It is impossible to call a man happy who does not believe in any religion; and also it is impossible to call a religious man—a man in free communion with God—unhappy.

As for the attainment of happiness, the writer assures me that it "depends upon my physical and metaphysical endowments!" What this clause means it is not easy to see. By "physical endowments," the writer may have meant "physical strength," or a "strong constitution;" but then the "metaphysical endowments" is nonsense. It is, however, highly probable that he means to say that happiness depends upon the study of physics and metaphysics, in the sense in which these words are used by Aristotle. In plain language, then, according to your correspondent, happiness consists in observation and experiment, "the precursors of knowledge and science," and an uncertain and always unsatisfactory investigation into the mental phenomena.

In order to compensate the want of a firm religious belief, your correspondent advises me to grope my way through the various stages of the history of different religions, that I might find at the basis of them a Great Cause, and that I might derive all benefits and advantages which are generally ascribed to the study of the science of history. He also advises me to devote my years to hard, accurate, patient study and meditation, and to embrace the "ever-green charms" of science. All this is very good. A learned man then, without believing in any religion, may be accounted happy! Let your correspondent, while he dares to maintain views so paradoxical, be aware that neither the ethics of Aristotle, nor the republic of Plato, nor the sermons of Butler, will be of any service to a man on the point of death, or at a time when he lays his head upon the block.

25th May. C.

A MODERN PHARISEE.

I like to see the itinerant inspectors of weights and measures at work in my district, they so often show us a side of human nature that would otherwise be invisible. And don't they often unearth a Pharisee? There is a small tradesman in my neighbourhood who is known by a habit he has of sending home his goods wrapped in leaves of the Bible. He enfolds pats of butter with the Psalms, and gives a chapter of Revelations to be digested with his customer's cheese. At first his patrons thought him a heathen thus to desecrate the sacred pages; but it turned out that he did it with good intent, professedly in order to disseminate the Scriptures. So he came to be esteemed for his seeming uprightness. But, alas for mortal frailty! familiarity, even with good, seems to breed contempt for it. When the weight inspectors came to examine this pious man's balance, they found that it was so falsely adjusted as to rob half an ounce from every article weighed by it. There must have been some way of paying for the Bibles.—*Once a Week.*

THE CRIMEA.

Dr. Russel, of *The Times*, has been revisiting the Crimea, and he could scarcely fail to write a most interesting account of the scenes of so many desperate struggles fifteen years ago. There is one subject upon which he touches deserving of more than passing attention. The French and Russian dead have been reverently gathered together, but the English cemetery on Cathcart's hill is in a shameful state, notwithstanding the £13,000 paid by the Government for its proper maintenance. The Russian Government has done more than could be expected of it, but all the monuments in the cemetery are being chipped to pieces, and no attempt has been made to gather the remains of our fallen soldiers in one spot. After the close of the American war the first work of the United States Government was to collect the dead from the battle-fields, and erect a memorial to them. At Gettysburg and Antietan (or Sharpsburg) the task is completed, and the soldiers of North and South have been laid together. This is what Dr. Russel suggests should be done with the remains of English soldiers in the Crimea, "which now lie broadcast over the land." For less than £13,000 the dead might have been brought into one graveyard, and some sort of mark put over the remains which could be identified. If the Government will do nothing further, private subscription will have to prevent the English cemetery from remaining a "national disgrace."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Dry Earth System for Wounds.—The "dry earth system" has achieved a new triumph in America. It was introduced by Dr. Hewson into the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, and met with such favour that it is to be forthwith substituted for water-closets in that institution. But more than this, the dry sifted earth has been used as an application to offensive wounds with magical effect. There was a case of compound fracture so offensive that it defied the effects of ventilation and the usual disinfectants. The wound was covered with dry earth, the odour was absorbed, and with the abatement of this came a speedy improvement in the character of the wound. Encouraged by this result, Dr. Hewson has applied it with marked success in the treatment of every other disease attended with profuse and offensive suppuration—ulcers of the leg, contused and sloughing wounds, gunshot wounds, severe burns, cancer. In all these it is said to have succeeded beyond expectation, and it is now proposed to apply it to small-pox, the most offensive and virulent of all maladies.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

THE SUPPOSED "TIMOUR'S LIBRARY."

It appears that Timour's Library has not, after all, been discovered in the India House. The officials themselves were deceived by statements made, as they believed, in good faith, by a competent Arabic scholar, who reported that at least twenty of the volumes bore the seal of the great conqueror, and must have belonged to his library,—a statement which was in some sense borne out by a large offer from a Mahomedan gentleman for a few of the manuscripts. The manuscripts, however, have now been submitted to the learned Professor Ameuney, whose report settles the question. They were part of the library at Beejapoor, and fell to us on the lapse of the Sattara State. They consist of 490 volumes, of which 25 are in Persian, and the rest in Arabic, 20 being poetry, 70 history, and most of the rest theology. Several of them are authors' copies of old Mahomedan works, the oldest bearing date 1133, and one, the *Talwih of Taftâzani*, dated 1356, is believed to be the author's manuscript. They are a valuable addition to the great India-office Library, but of far less interest than was believed. Such is, we understand, the result of the researches hitherto made.—*Spectator.*

TRAGEDY AND FARCE IN IRELAND.

The city of Cork is unfortunate in its dignitaries, temporal and ecclesiastical. Its Bishop and its Mayor both illustrate the text that the tongue is an unruly member. Whether the Right Rev. Dr. Gregg committed "Billy Gladstone and his Bill" to the wall, as he contends, or to a place which he did not venture to name to ears polite, is a subject on which we are quite willing to grant his lordship any benefit that he or his friends can suppose to attach to the doubt. The Mayor of Cork, it is to be hoped, will be able to allege that he, like the Bishop, has been misunderstood by the reporters. Unless they have wronged him, he has publicly eulogised the patriotism of O'Farrell in attempting the murder of the Duke of Edinburgh, and has pronounced that posterity will award to this noble-minded man a meed of honour not second to that which it bestows on the martyrs who have sacrificed their lives for their country. The use of this language while a Royal Prince is travelling in Ireland is scarcely less than an incentive to assassination. Supposing Mr. O'Sullivan to have really said what he is reported to have said, he is the proper subject either for a criminal action or for a commission de lunatico. Lord Lifford and Mr. Peel Dawson have given notice that they will call the attention of the Government to the language attributed to the Mayor of Cork, and they are amply warranted in doing so.

While murderous nonsense is being insinuated in the South, actual murders have been perpetrated in the North. Prince Arthur has been made free of the Maiden City in the blood of its inhabitants. The people of Londonderry have presented his Royal Highness with a specimen of one of the products in which they excel the North of Ireland almost as much as the North of Ireland surpasses the rest of the world—a fierce sectarian riot. The Irish Church question has been debated in the streets of Londonderry with guns, stones, and bludgeons. Two men have been shot dead, and several others have been badly wounded. Such is the peaceful and harmonising influence of the Protestant Establishment in the North.

From tragedy it is a relief to turn to farce. Prince Arthur found himself with the Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Spencer last Sunday at Muckross, near Killarney, where a beautiful church has been built by the late Mr. Herbert. The curacy is vacant; and application being made to the Rev. Edward Herbert, Vicar of Killarney, to conduct service, that Christian gentleman refused to preach the Gospel, because the son of the founder of the Church had voted for Mr. Gladstone's Bill. The vested interests of the laity in the ministrations of religion do not meet with recognition on the part of the Rev. Edward Herbert of Killarney. Appeal being made to the Rev. Edward Herbert of Cahirnane to undertake the duty declined by his namesake, he cheerfully complied. He saw his opportunity. Having the Lord-Lieutenant for a hearer, he bore a faithful testimony, making a pointed allusion, we are told, to the trials which the Irish Church is now undergoing from enemies within its own bosom, and professing its faith. The moral resemblance between the Rev. Edward Herbert of Killarney, and the Rev. Edward Herbert of Cahirnane, is close upon identity. Dromio of Syracuse was not more like to Dromio of Ephesus. But the Cahirnane divine seems to be a more dexterous polemic than the vicar of Killarney. The pleasure of a sullen silence can scarcely have equalled the delight of attacking the Lord-Lieutenant to his face, as an enemy of the Church of which he is a member, and of throwing similar imputations on Mr. Herbert, in the presence of his Royal guest and of his neighbours.—*Daily News, April* 30.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL REFORM.

The public will have read with lively satisfaction the clear and able statement with which Mr. Trevelyan, in his capacity as Civil Lord of the Admiralty, introduced on Tuesday night a Bill "To make better provision respecting Greenwich Hospital, and the application of its revenues." This is really, as Mr. Trevelyan so well described it, an endeavour on the part of the Government to take the whole matter boldly in hand, and deal with it once for all. Of the many charitable foundations which we owe to the piety of our ancestors, this magnificent monument of one of the greatest of our Kings has perhaps been most magnificently abused. There is no public building, no national institution of which the English people are so justly proud, and which they point out with a more pardonable complacency to a foreign guest, than the Hospital for infirm and veteran seamen of the Royal fleet which William and Mary founded on the banks of our great national river. All the country over, no doubt, are to be found monuments of charity and piety turned into monuments of jobbery and corruption; and in most of these cases there is not the same excuse which may be imagined for that mal-administration of Greenwich Hospital which is now about to be finally corrected. In William and Mary's time, as Mr. Trevelyan observed, it was the fashion to crowd poor pensioners into alms-houses, to live in a quasi-monastic fashion, distinguished by a certain dress, and subject to a certain semi-clerical discipline. Of all men in the world, sailors are the least capable of supporting such an existence. Sailors and farmers are said to be the greatest grumblers in the world; but of all the sailors that ever grumbled, the greatest grumblers were the Greenwich pensioners, for the simple reason that they had nothing else to do, and that their ancient habit of grumbling was kept perpetually fresh under the restraints of naval discipline without the excitement of the seaman's life. Since the Peace of 1815 the veterans of the great wars have been disappearing one by one, or dispersed on out-pensions in their own villages, and sometimes, we fear, in union work-houses. Greenwich Hospital has become less and less an asylum for deserving veterans; out of the whole number of inmates there were not more than 500 "genuine seamen" a short time ago, though what the rest were we forbear to conjecture. Nor was this the worst of the matter. The Royal Commission of 1857 found that £99,000 per annum was being expended on the maintenance of 1,600 inmates of the Hospital, and not a farthing upon out-pensioners; and of this sum not less than £48,000 was swallowed up in "expenses of management." The seven acres of land surrounding the Hospital cost a trifle of £5,000 a year to keep up. Four years ago the Admiralty determined to put an end to this state of things, and a Bill was passed which enabled the inmates of the Hospital to become outpensioners at a fixed annual pension; an arrangement of which some three-fourths of the number gladly availed themselves, to the sensible relief of the Hospital funds and to their own great advantage both in pay and in health. It is now proposed to carry this reform still further, and to reduce the number of inmates to such infirm patients as can be accommodated in the Infirmary adjoining the main building. Several of these patients are to be removed to the naval hospitals at Haslan and Plymouth, where they will be maintained at the cost of Greenwich Hospital. Those veterans who prefer an out-pension of eighteenpence a day to the Infirmary will receive that allowance. Some idea of the time-honoured abuse of this splendid charity may be gathered from the fact that the "establishment charges" have been reduced in the last ten years from £48,670 to £6,831; and there is now a fair prospect of the funds of the Hospital being reserved for the seamen for whom they were bequeathed. But perhaps the most satisfactory part of the present scheme in the manner in which it is proposed to deal with the merchant seamen, whose "moral claim" upon the funds of Greenwich Hospital has been so long and so unanswerably pressed upon the Admiralty. A sum of £4,000 per annum is to be placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade for pensions to merchant seamen and masters who have paid "the Greenwich sixpence," for ten years. This tardy recognition of the claims of the merchant service is only an act of sound policy. Whatever tends to unite the interests and the feelings of the two services adds so much to our naval strength. Another excellent feature of the scheme is that it proposes to hand over the Infirmary (as soon as it becomes vacant) to the Seamen's Hospital Society. Some time ago it was proposed to lend a wing of Greenwich Hospital to the patients of the *Dreadnought*, but the premises were found to be unsuitable for their reception. There can be no doubt that the use of the Infirmary on shore will be a most valuable boon to that excellent Society which provides shelter and medical care for the sick seamen of all nations on board the *Dreadnought*. Admirably as the *Dreadnought* Hospital is conducted, the inconvenience and the confinement of shipboard are so great (and during cholera visitations have been so productive of mischief), that the Society would have long since built a hospital on shore but for want of funds. There is no institution more thoroughly deserving of respect and support than this *Dreadnought* Hospital—none worthier of the greatest maritime nation in the world. It will be a proud day for this country when it is able to provide a refuge for the sick seamen of all nations in the Infirmary of that Royal Hospital which was dedicated to the reception of its own heroic veterans—the champions of its own supremacy at sea. In promising to cut down all superfluous establishments and sinecures the present Government attests its determination that "every penny belonging to the Greenwich Hospital" shall be expended upon those for whom it was intended. Nothing seems more proper and natural than this result—yet it has taken a good many years to reach it.—*Daily News.*

The University of Edinburgh conferred on Wednesday (April 21) the degree of LL.D. on Mr. Matthew Arnold, so that England has now once more a Dr. Arnold,—in genius as unlike his father as in some features of character he is like him. The great poetical critic and critical poet of his age,—sharing all its doubts, its tastes, its yearnings,—there is yet in Mr. Matthew Arnold a severity and almost austerity of didactic purpose which links him with the great teacher of the previous generation, without separating him in any sense from our own.—*Spectator.*

DAMES D'HONNEUR.

The dames d'honneur at the French Court receive each a salary of about £480 per annum. They are not lodged in the palace, but apartments are assigned to them in Paris. The gentlemen of the Court and the demoiselles d'honneur, however, have rooms in the Tuileries. The day's service of the dames d'honneur, or, as we should say, lady-in-waiting, does not commence until half-past twelve, when a Court carriage is sent to the one on duty to convey her to the palace. The Emperor and Empress breakfast quietly together at eleven A.M., and at one the Empress requires the attendance of her suite. The lady-in-waiting repairs to the drawing-room, and is present at the audiences given there by the Empress; a drive follows, and she then returns home to dress for dinner; the Court carriage is absolutely at her service and orders for the whole term of the week's duty. Dinner over, if there are no theatrical entertainments, childish games are allowed for the amusement of the Prince Imperial. Tea is introduced at ten. There was very lately a violent discussion between the dames and the demoiselles d'honneur as to which of the two had the right of handing to the Empress her cup of tea. But as the dames d'honneur urged that they presided over the tea-table they triumphed, and to them the privilege was conceded. At 11.30 P.M. the Court carriage once more conveys the lady back to her apartments. It is the custom while in Paris for two always to be on duty at the same time.

A STRANGE COLONY.

A correspondent of the *Buffalo Express* writes—"Brocton, a quiet place, fifty miles westward of Buffalo, and hitherto known only for its superior wines and grapes, has recently attained celebrity as the residence of Laurence Oliphant, the British diplomatist and legislator. The report that he had disappeared from the fashionable world of London, and from Parliament, and joined a semi-religious semi-socialistic community, has been extensively circulated. Yesterday (March 24) I made a flying visit to the grounds of the community to which he belongs, and to which he is the cashier and business agent. While passing through the village we met a lady and gentleman in a sleigh. The latter, in spite of his plain attire, in no wise different from the working clothes of any farmer, bore about him the unmistakable air of breeding and culture which distinguished him at a glance. He halted, and engaged in conversation with Mr. Ryckman, an introduction from whom confirmed the surmise that the gentleman was no other than the former star of Belgravia and petted companion of Royalty; Mrs. Oliphant was with him. Arrived at the office, we were joined in a few moments by Mr. Oliphant, who at once proposed to exhibit the grounds. The first visit was to a greenhouse. He then proceeded to show us vineyards. To the north of the office, and close by the bank of Lake Erie, is the old Millet homestead. The house has been removed, and on its site an elegant cottage *ornée* erected. Here Mr. Oliphant lives with his family. The entire grounds of the society embrace 1,600 acres, lying mostly between the main road and the lake. The head of the organization is Mr. Harris, a nephew of T. Harris, United States Minister to Spain. Mr. Harris came here two years since, and, going from one farmer to another, obtained refusals of their respective farms. No one was aware of the general sweep which he was making, and when he had completed his negotiations the entire farming community of a region embracing nearly three square miles discovered that they had sold out. In the course of the season the entire colony of over twenty families came on and took possession. Mr. Harris was a resident of Duchess county. He is the originator of a new system of theology, which resembles the teachings of Emmanuel Swedenborg. The members of the colony are converts. The property is held in common, but in other respects there is nothing socialistic in the system. The family is sacredly guarded. While they are frank in their business intercourse with the world, they are reticent in all matters peculiar to themselves, nor do they cultivate social relations outside their community. So strong is the desire to seclude that they are removing the highway from its former course. The intervening space thus created between their dwellings and the road will be laid out in park. The almost exclusive branch of industry is grape growing, with a share of attention to other lines of horticulture. Thirty acres are set to one variety of grapes—though other varieties are cultivated. It is evident that the accession of so much capital, industry, and intelligence will add greatly to the wealth. A few years of skilful management of the place will convert the entire tract into one of the loveliest and most productive places in the country. It is not known where Mr. Oliphant first came in contact with the religious teachings which brought about so strange a revolution in his life, but it is thought he first met Mr. Harris in Japan, where he was secretary to the British Embassy, and from him he imbibed the doctrines. He expresses entire satisfaction with his action."

A GREAT MATCH-MAKER.

It is pretty well known that Admiral Rous is the Nestor, if not the Nelson, of the Turf; and that if his object be not always victory or Westminster Abbey, it is at any rate victory. And in matches lies his great strength. He is popularly believed to be able to calculate his distance to an inch, just as Hannibal Chollop was; and to adjust the weight to be carried by competitive horses to even the fraction of a pound. It has been observed by those writers who favour the public with free comments upon racing events, and with predictions to which a weak brother may occasionally give heed, that "Admiral Rous opened his match-making season well," when at the late Craven Meeting he matched Hopeless against Runaway for £50 and won. Subsequently, at the same meeting, the Admiral matched Amara, 3 years, 8 st. 7 lb., against Plunger, 3 years, 7 st. 5 lb., for £100, which we won; and Hopeless, 3 years, 7 st. 9 lb., against Coup d'Eclat, 4 years, 8 st. 7 lb., for £50, of which he received half as forfeit. And at the present Spring Meeting Amara (3 years, 8 st. 10 lb.) has already won a match for £100 against Wellington (3 years 7 st. 12 lbs.) by Stockwell. He has been victorious, therefore, in all four cases, and his success suggested the idea of referring to printed authority to see how it had fared with him during the preceding season. Reference leads one to conclude that during the season of 1868 the great matchmaker had to play his favourite game with Puff by Marsyas out of Pastrycook, Amara by Knight of St. Patrick out of Ava, Nutgirl by Night of St. Patrick out of Noisette, and Hopeless by Warlock out of Merry Sunshine. The three last named were each two years old, and Puff, though three years old, had begun his career of matches at two years of age; so that it is not difficult to see a good reason why the Admiral should be wroth with those who would put a stop to, or at any rate a check upon, the racing of two-year-olds. He has in his capacity of moral philosopher informed the readers of *The Times* that the world is governed by £ s. d.: let us see how the matches of 1868 were calculated to increase his allegiance to the three mystic letters. It may be premised that the scene of his match-making dexterity is almost invariably Newmarket-heath. Puff, then, began the season on the 13th of April by beating Retty and winning £50. Afterwards Puff won £100 by beating Demonstration, and £100 by beating Adosinda, and forfeited £25 to Bel Giorno; so that on the whole he won three matches out of four and £225. Amara won £50 by beating a colt by Leominster out of Constellation, £100 by beating Sandboy, £50 by beating Red Comyn, £100 by beating Plunder, and £100 by beating a filly (now called Lancet) by Skirmisher out of Buckenham's dam; so that on the whole she won all her five matches and £400. Nutgirl received £25 forfeit from a colt by Frogmore out of Miss Woolgar, won £50 by beating Duplicity, won £50 by beating a filly by Lambton out of Accident's dam, won £25 (and her opponent) by beating False Alarm, won £100 by beating Topsy, and won £100 by beating Lady Dar; so that on the whole she may be said to have won all her six matches and £350 (with a colt thrown in). Hopeless was originally known by the name of Sea Breeze, and the change was probably due to the fact that he ran several races in such a manner as to make the alteration very appropriate and happy. The exact date at which he came into the Admiral's possession is not to be discovered in the elaborate work of Haydn, or in the more accessible almanacks, but his first appearance in a match was on the 17th of November at the Leamington and Warwickshire Hunt Meeting, when he ran under the Admiral's auspices, but was nevertheless beaten by Dulcet, to the tune, as the saying is, of £50; the next day but one, however, he won his first victory (together with £50 and his opponent) by beating a colt by Crater out of Columbine; so that, on the whole, he won once out of twice, and no money but a chestnut colt. It has already been seen, however, that Hopeless has begun this season by winning one match and receiving forfeit in the case of another; from which it would appear that the Admiral has taken his measure pretty accurately. Out of seventeen matches, then, the great match-maker may be considered to have won (counting forfeits) fifteen and £975 (together with two colts). The amount of money is not large, but bets might raise it to quite a gratifying sum, and the triumph in its general aspect is complete. But how is it that the Admiral is so successful? The natural answer is that he can read horses like "print." The "prophet" of the *Daily Telegraph*, however, told his readers (April 12) that "it is hazardous to stand against the Admiral, who is a splendid judge of this parent of all racing, and, moreover, is frequently 'kidded to' by his opponents, who thus seek to conciliate one who possesses such influence, and, what is more, is a handicapper!" It is not easy with only such dictionaries as are in general use to feel quite sure what is done to a person who is "kidded to;" but it is to be inferred from the language that the success which attends Admiral Rous as a match-maker is due not always to his own experience and sound judgment, but to a desire on the part of other noblemen and gentlemen to have their horses favourably handicapped, and to a belief that the way to attain their object is to give a sop to Cerberus. Surely the owners of horses cannot believe that the Admiral's world is governed by £ s. d. to such an extent as that. The "prophet" is kind enough to say that in a match between the Admiral and the Duke of Newcastle "there is nothing of the kind," and so he recommends the public to back the Duke of Newcastle's filly —and lose.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The *Berlin Correspondence*, usually very accurate, states that General Changarnier has offered his sword to Napoleon in the event of war. The offer will scarcely be accepted, for, we are told one of the reasons which disincline Napoleon to a great struggle is his difficulty in finding a General. His choice is extremely limited; for the Army, on this point, has an opinion, and will not put up with an inferior man, and of his best soldiers he has a latent distrust. Even Pelissier grew too strong for him, and he has among his Marshals scarcely one who might not, after a grand victory, be a rival. Changarnier would be the most dangerous of all. The Hohenzollern, on the other hand, could employ Mars himself without being the less safe upon his throne.—*Spectator.*

THE BANQUET AT CORK TO RELEASED FENIAN PRISONERS.

The released Fenian prisoners, Warren and Costelloe, of Jackmel expedition notoriety, were entertained at a banquet in Cork on Tuesday evening, April 27. It was known that they were about to leave for America, and, following the example of other members of the organization, they appear to have thought it a wise stroke of policy to obtain from their sympathizers in Cork such a testimonial of their steadfast adherence to the Fenian cause as would be likely to insure them a cordial reception from the members of the Brotherhood on the other side of the Atlantic. This was probably felt to be the more necessary, inasmuch as a journal which professes strong sympathy with Fenianism had assailed their character. Accordingly, Messrs. Warren and Costelloe secured the attendance of the Mayor of Cork, and several other local celebrities known for their "attachment to national sentiments." The speeches far exceeded in violence anything previously uttered even on a Cork platform. The Mayor presided, and in giving the first toast, "Ireland as a Nation," said—

"It was a toast he felt every good Irishman—and there were many good Irishmen in that room that night—would heartily receive. (Hear, hear.) He believed that Irish nationality was a noble idea (hear, hear), an idea for which their countrymen had laboured and struggled for centuries. (Cheers.) He believed that nationality for 200 or 300 years had been trampled on in this country (hear, hear), but he hoped that brighter days were dawning for Ireland. (Loud cheers.) He hoped the day was coming when no stranger nation, however powerful she might be, would be dominant in this land (cheers),—when, though that stranger nation might to-day, with her soldiers and her troops, her navies and her armies, walk over this country, she would no longer continue to do so. (Cheers.) He believed the day was not far distant when, whatever were the present relations between these two countries, whatever might be their estrangements or the reverse, every feeling that the Irish race wished to give expression to must be heard in their own land. (Cheers.) He believed the time was near when, whatever troops a stranger nation might pour into this country, or the navies she might surround it with, still the march of public opinion would be so great, Irish intellect so influential, and the expression of the Celtic or Irish element so powerful that our people will be able to defy that greater Power, in the face of all that was good and great in creation, to trample on the rights of this old Catholic nation."

A Mr. M'Auliffe responded to the toast. He said that "nations were made great by abnegation, by self-denial, by sacrifice and endurance—as, for instance, France, who had raised herself to the foremost place among the nations of the world." The speaker was interrupted by a Mr. Fitzgerald, who, alluding to the reference to France, said, "Barring America." Mr. M'Auliffe proceeded to say that Spain had been suggested to him, an observation which brought the Mayor to his feet. His Worship proceeded to counsel his audience not to judge Spain, or Italy, or France, or Ireland even, by the anti-Catholic Press of England. Not one word of what is in *The Times* or *Daily News*, or the whole English Press, about Spain, or Italy, or France, or about the nuns, would he believe. Mr. M'Auliffe had graphically described the driving of the Moors from Grenada by the Spaniards, "as the Irish would drive the English out of this country to-morrow if they were strong enough. If, *vi et armis*, one nation must overthrow another, he could only say he believed the right of this, the Irish nation, was perfectly as good and just as the right of the English nation on its own soil. England might, as the stronger nation, walk over this country; he believed she could walk over it six times over if she chose ('No, no'), but he did not think she had a right to walk over Ireland at all." This elicited loud cheers from the assemblage. The Mayor subsequently proposed the toast of "Our Exiled Countrymen:"—

"He believed the energy and moral force of Irishmen would yet exact the fulfilment of the shamefully violated Treaty of Limerick. He believed that a spirit of concession had been aroused on the part of the dominant race. He did not say that it was owing to Fenianism or to the barrel placed under the prison at Clerkenwell, but he believed he paid a solemn act of justice to his own countrymen—as solemn an act of justice as if he were a high priest—when he said those noble men, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who sacrificed their lives for their country, ought to be remembered and respected as good Catholics and good patriots. (Cheers.) There was at this moment in the country a young Prince of the English nation.

"A Voice.—He be ——

"Another Voice.—No; he's welcome.

"The Mayor continued to say that when that noble Irishman, O'Farrell, fired at the Prince in Australia, he was imbued with as noble and patriotic feelings as Larkin, Allen, and O'Brien were. Great cheering, and cries of 'He was.' He believed that O'Farrell would be as highly thought of as any of the men who had sacrificed their lives for Ireland. (Loud shouts of 'Bravo!') They all saw how a noble Pole had fired at the Emperor of Russia, because he thought that the Emperor was trampling upon the liberties of the people. (Cheers.) Well, O'Farrell, probably, was actuated by the same noble impulses when he fired at the Prince. O'Farrell was as noble an Irishman as the Pole, and as true to his country, for each was impelled by the same sentiment to do what they did. (Cheers.) The Press of England had so calumniated them, and the Orange Press of Ireland had so misrepresented them and their cause, that he would trample on them if he could. (Applause.) He believed that England would be able to crush them now ten times over. (Loud cries of 'No, no.') That was his idea, but still he believed that England, if she had 50 times the power at her back, must give way. (Great cheering.) He could tell them why, too. From the spread and influence of public opinion, he believed England would not be allowed to trample on the rights of the Irish people. (Cheers.) Even if she wished to do so, she would not be allowed. He believed the rights of this country must be conceded. (Great cheering.)"

"The Guests of the Evening" was next proposed by the Mayor, who, after warmly eulogizing Warren and Costelloe, said "he would not speak of them as he did if he thought they had come unlawfully into this country to throw grenades or to overthrow the constituted authorities of the country." This did not please some of the audience, and they took care accordingly to express their dissent. Colonel Warren then, says the local paper, sang, "with much effect and in a fine manly voice," the American lyric, "The Sword at Bunker's Hill." In replying to the toast of his health, Colonel Warren apologized for not giving them an outflow of eloquence by saying that he had promised to his worthy compatriots before leaving prison that his mission was the mission of the soldier, and that he was not to stand in any field but the tented field, beneath the banner of his country. Noticing the strictures of a New York correspondent of the *Irishman* on himself and his friend, he said that there were circumstances connected with the Jackmel expedition which were not known to those creatures who, having had nothing to do with its creation or the genius or patriotism which evoked it, strove to throw a slur on its superior officer. He had committed no overt act in this country, and if he had no word of his would have saved him from the gallows; but he had done his best to raise a simple issue, and that he had raised it successfully the ratification of the naturalization treaty within the last few weeks was a sufficient guarantee. He believed that the statements of those who sneered at himself and Lieutenant Costelloe for having, as was alleged, taken to the stump, were published in order to counteract his popularity in America; but the splendid demonstration of that evening would prove that his detractors had failed in their object. He denied that he and his friend had intended to sneak out of the country. They were not sneaking out of it, and there that night, on the eve of their departure, they asserted their principles as they had done from the first, and they would not cease to do so:—

"They would assert the principles that they had never recognized the authority of England, which had been imposed upon them by the accident of their birth, and which at the first opportunity they had hurled to the dogs as an incubus. (Cheers.) In reply to another imputation which had been cast upon them he would reply—Were they who had suffered the tortures of British dungeons, the cruelties of British law, and every indignity that could be heaped upon them, were they upon their release to turn and lick the foot that had trampled upon them? (Vehement cheering.) Did O'Donovan Rossa, did Kickham expect they should keep silent when they came out? He and his friends had been hounded by writers in the Press, but these people could not injure them. The danger was that these insidious, uninitiated fellows would work upon and would abuse and misrepresent better men than themselves."

In conclusion he said —

"Nothing would give him greater pleasure than to continue to enjoy their generous and splendid hospitality; but there was a field open to him elsewhere in which he thought he could do a little, and he proposed to cultivate it. (Cheers.) His English friends thought they were getting rid of a bad bargain; but whether he would turn up again with compound interest or not time would develope. (Loud cheers.)"

Costelloe followed, in a speech in which he said —

"He did not wish to say he was willing to take the musket or the bayonet—for that would be treason ("No, no," and laughter), and of course, as he was a loyal subject, and had matriculated in a loyal institution, and had taken out his degrees in it, it would be the height of ingratitude if he now said anything about the British Constitution. (Loud cheers and laughter.) He was sure no man among them to-night would expect him to say anything treasonable or seditious. (Ironical cheers.) No gentlemen present but believed in his heart that he (Lieutenant Costelloe) was a loyal subject (hear), and he was sure they agreed with him when he wished prosperity to Ireland, and in wishing prosperity to Ireland of course he must wish prosperity to England (hisses and laughter), because they were inseparably and indissolubly connected. (Cries of 'No, no,' and renewed laughter.) And to cut the Gordian knot would be, he need scarcely tell them, fatal in the extreme—he meant to Ireland. (Loud laughter.) He did not seek to be witty; but they could speak, he supposed, in a spirit of refined irony, and they could imagine, if they chose, whether he spoke ironically or not. ('Hear,' and laughter.) Let them strive for this their watchword, 'Ireland for the Irish,' and where you will with England. (Continued applause.)"

While the festive proceedings were at their height Costelloe and Warren were serenaded by a band, which took up a position in front of the hotel where the banquet was given. The two heroes appeared at the balcony and briefly addressed the crowd, counselling "a prudent and reserved attitude." They sailed for New York on the following day in one of the mail steamers which called at Queenstown.

At the meeting of the Cork Town Council, held a few hours before the banquet, and at which the corporate body discussed whether they should invite Prince Arthur to open the new racecourse next month, the Mayor, who was anxious that the matter should be left to the Races Committee, said he had been asked whether he would oppose an address being presented by the Corporation to the Prince, and that he replied in the negative. He had also been asked whether he would drive the Prince to the racecourse, and he had replied that he would do so.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(*Concluded from Tuesday's Gazette.*)

Lord Lyveden, having been President of the Board of Control at the time when Bill No. 1 was introduced, and having prepared that Bill under Lord Palmerston's instructions, had not the slightest doubt that the intention of the Bill was to establish a check upon the Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.) The feeling was that the Secretary of State should not be put into such a position that he could have unlimited control over revenue. That was the time of the Persian war, and objection was taken to the power of the Secretary of State in such a case to declare war against Persia, and throw the charge on the revenues of India. The result was that one-half the charge of the war was borne by the Indian revenue, and one-half by the Imperial revenue as for a British object. That question was rife at the time when Parliament was considering this subject, and the intention then was to establish a check upon the power of the Secretary of State over expenditure. The real question of importance which the noble and learned lord had raised was whether, there being this doubt, it would be wise to insert a clause clearing up the doubt. He thought it high time that that important question was settled, for the satisfaction not only of the Secretary of State, but of his Council, and he saw no good reason why the noble duke should oppose the introduction of a clause into the bill with that object.

Lord Chelmsford concurred with his noble friend who spoke last in the opinion that it was most expedient that all doubt on the subject should be removed, and that the limitations of the extensive powers exercised by the Secretary of State should be clearly laid down. It was, he might add, to secure that important object, and with no hostile intention towards the Government or the measure under discussion, that the subject had been brought forward by his noble and learned friend behind him. As to the interpretation of the 41st section of the existing Act, he felt quite sure that a court of law, in dealing with it, would not enter into those considerations which his noble and learned friend on the woolsack seemed to suppose would be relied upon in the formation of a judgment upon it. That section, by which the 3rd section, conferring his powers on the Secretary of the State, save as hereinafter provided, was qualified, set forth in words which were so clear as to be their own interpreters that the expenditure of the revenues levied in India should be subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and that "no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenues, or of any property coming into the possession of the Secretary of State by virtue of this Act, shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of the votes at the meeting of the Council." The meaning of the word "appropriation" in that section was quite clear—it meant the application of the funds; and if an order were sent out by the Secretary of State for the construction, for instance, of a railroad, on which money must, of course, be expended, he could not see how such an outlay could be regarded otherwise than as coming completely within the operation of the Act. Under these circumstances it was, he maintained, most desirable that the limitation of the powers of the Secretary of State should be defined with perfect precision, while the present furnished a favourable opportunity for the purpose.

The Duke of Argyll concurred with the noble and learned lord who raised the question at issue in the opinion that their lordships were asked to deal with it under circumstances of peculiar advantage, inasmuch as, although there might have been some differences between the Secretary of State and the Council of India during the last ten years, there had not been a single instance in which any antagonism which might exist between their respective powers had been brought to the test of an absolute rupture. As for himself, he felt that he was placed in a false position in seeming to attack the powers of the Council, whereas his desire was to uphold those powers. In bringing in a Bill respecting the government of India he did not propose to alter the existing law, and in taking that course he was but following the example of his predecessor in office; for he had some reason to believe that, although Sir S. Northcote wished to settle the question more immediately before the House, he found it beset with so many difficulties of detail that he declined in the Bill which he brought in, with, no doubt, the advice and concurrence of the noble and learned lord, to deal with it. The present Government, having duly considered the subject, came to the conclusion that the decision at which Sir S. Northcote had arrived was a wise one. During the ten years the existing law had been in operation the largest and most important questions connected with expenditure in India had been brought under the notice of the Secretary of State and his Council; there had been expensive wars and the construction of great public works involving a great outlay of money and charges of every sort and kind, and yet during those ten years no hitch or difficulty had been felt by the Secretary of State or the Council with regard to any of those complicated matters. He should not, he might add, have dreamt of mentioning the subject had not an appeal been made to him by the noble marquis opposite, whose position went beyond that which he understood the noble and learned lord to take up, because the noble marquis appeared to be of opinion that the Council had the power of exercising an absolute veto in all questions involving expenditure. Now, first and foremost, came the question of peace or war, which was the greatest cause of expenditure in India, and he did not believe that any member of the Council had ever claimed the right of vetoing in a question of that kind, which furnished one test of incorrectness of the interpretation which the noble marquis had put upon the law. The noble and learned lord opposite (Lord Cairns) had expressed his belief that the Secretary of State could not declare war without the consent of the majority of the Council; but this was not the opinion held by the noble lord on the woolsack, or by any of the law advisers of the Crown. Would the noble lord venture to say it was not in the power of the Imperial Governmens to order Lord Mayo to despatch troops to the frontier of Afghanistan? He maintained that such an order could be issued by the Imperial Government, and that it would be incumbent on the Government of India to obey it while the majority of the Council at home could not disallow a single rupee of the expenditure thereby incurred. He agreed, however, with the noble and learned lord that, although the Imperial Government ought to be supreme, it would be the duty of any Secretary of State to take the opinion of the experienced men by whom he was surrounded. Then, as to the words of the Act, it might be contended by legal members of that House that they should be interpreted very strictly; but he maintained that the intention of the Legislature ought to be taken into account. The resolution of the House of Commons upon which the Bill of 1858 was founded laid down absolutely the expediency of transferring to the responsible adviser of the Crown all the powers which formerly existed both in the Court of Directors and in the Board of Control; and the second resolution went on to say that it was for assisting him in his duties that the Council was appointed. Now, he wished to point out that the effect of the Bill as it originally stood, and as it was drawn up by Lord Derby's Government, was to place at the absolute disposal of the Secretary of State the whole revenues of India, both in India and England, and to abolish absolutely the old veto and constitutional restraint. His right hon. friend the late Sir James Graham immediately raised an objection on that point. His right hon. friend, however, did not complain that the Bill did not restrain the Secretary of State in such great matters as peace and war, but remarked that the measure would give him the uncontrolled power of pensioning any number of persons both in India and England. His noble friend (Viscount Halifax), who was then in the House of Commons, said he was sure the committee would think there ought to be some check in this respect on the Secretary for India, who would otherwise possess the most enormous power ever given to any Minister. The clause as it stood (he added) would enable the Secretary of State to distribute the revenues of India among his own political creatures. That remark of Sir James Graham was perfectly correct. Under the former system the Secretary of the Board of Control could not spend a single shilling in England without the consent of the Court of Directors, and it was to obviate that objection that the 42nd clause was brought in—and in his opinion most properly—by Lord Stanley. It would not have been right, and it would not be right now, to place an uncontrolled power in any Secretary of State, or in any Government, of disposing of £50,000,000 of money. Before the Secretary of State disposed by direct appropriations of such an enormous revenue he ought to consult his counsellors, and to obtain at least eight votes out of the 15. That was the aim and object of all the objections made to the Bill as it originally stood, and it was in order to obviate these objections that the new clause was brought in. If it were the intention of the Government of Lord Derby to go beyond that, and to prevent the Secretary of State and Parliament from deciding the great question of peace or war, they committed a great blunder in acting as they did. With regard to the word "appropriation," used in the Act, he was willing to put the most literal interpretation upon it; but he would ask whether if Parliament had intended to prohibit all service, which could cost money, that intention might not have been easily and clearly expressed. They might have inserted a clause to the effect that it should not be competent for the Secretary of State to order any services in India the cost of which would devolve upon that country. In point of fact, however, they did nothing of the kind. But the noble and learned lord opposite might, perhaps, ask, "What, then, can the Council veto in regard to expenses?" He would mention some cases which would illustrate the definition he had given of what he believed to have been the meaning and intention of Parliament. Take the case of the subsidy recently granted to the Ameer of Cabul. That had a great political object, and he was not prepared in regard to all cases to say it might not be right for the British Government to act without the veto of the Council. Under the Act of Parliament as it stood, it would not have been competent to Sir Stafford Northcote to order that appropriation, but, as it happened, his noble friend (Lord Lawrence) gave the subsidy on his own responsibility, and, the money having been paid, it was not in the power of the Council without the consent of the Secretary to veto that act. Then there was another case that showed the important and valuable power which, according to his interpretation of the Act, was left in the hands of the Council. The other day his noble friend adopted a measure involving expenditure and an appropriation of money. He desired to bring natives of India to this country in order that they might enter the civil service under more favourable conditions than hitherto. Accordingly, his noble friend proposed that scholarships of £200 or £300 a year should be given to certain young men in India, and that the gainers of those scholarships should be brought over here to undergo the competitive examination for the civil service. That involved questions of expenditure and of principle, and it would not have been in his power nor in the power of Sir Stafford Northcote to order the Government of India to appropriate moneys for such a purpose. The noble and learned lord opposite had carefully avoided all reference to military expenditure, and he would therefore take as a further illustration a case respecting great public works. The public works of India, such as the Great Ganges Canal and the railways now being constructed, involved the payment of large sums, which could not be obtained from the ordinary resources of India. Great loans must be raised for the

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purpose of defraying that expenditure, and under the existing law it would not be competent for the Secretary of State to saddle the revenues of India with that expenditure, unless he obtained the consent of a majority of the Council. This was a most important check, which, if his interpretation of the terms of the Act was correct, was left in the hands of the Council. He would mention another case by way of illustration. Some years ago it was determined to abolish the local navy in India. Many members of the Council thought at the time, and he believed still thought, that was an unwise measure. At this moment they were in communication with the Admiralty for the purpose of adjusting the cost of particular squadrons which might be set aside for the service of the Indian Government—one, for example, in the Persian Gulf. And he said it would not be expedient or wise to enable a member of any Cabinet to saddle the revenue of India with an unlimited expenditure for Imperial purposes without bringing it before his Council, and having the support of a majority of that Council in regard to it. That was another case in point. He said it was perfectly right, before the Secretary of State saddled the Government of India with any amount of expenditure for such purposes as those, that he should have to go to the eminent and experienced men by whom he was surrounded and say to them, "Do you think this a purpose which is fit to be charged on the India revenue?" and that if the majority of the Council answered "No," the only recourse the Secretary of State should have would be to appeal to the Government and to Parliament, with whom the final decision in such a case must unquestionably lie. He thought he had shown, then, that the interpretation he put on words of the Act of Parliament was consistent with the whole stream of statutes since the days of Mr. Pitt—consistent with the objections which were made to the Bill of 1858, as it was brought in by Lord Derby's Government; consistent with the purpose that that Government avowed of obviating those objections; consistent, finally, with leaving in the hands of the Indian Council a real and most important power in financial matters. And he for one, as at present advised, was not disposed to ask Parliament to lower the authority or diminish the power which that Council had in these matters. He must entreat their lordships to remember that they must look at these things to a certain extent as they were viewed in India; and he believed that nothing would be more unpopular in India than to lay down the doctrine that the Secretary of State had the sole power and authority, without the control of Parliament, because the details of Indian administration were not noticed in Parliament, although they might involve millions and millions of money. He said it was not expedient in the eyes of the people of India that the power should exist of saddling them with any expense by any member of the Government without some assurance that the matter should be fully and fairly considered by men thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of India, men who had the interests of that country sincerely at heart, and whose duty it was to defend those interests. On these grounds he was not prepared to jump at the proposition of the noble and learned lord opposite which imposed on the Government the duty of changing the law in respect to a point as to which no proved inconvenience had been shown. (Lord Cairns made a remark which did not reach the gallery.) Was he really to understand from the noble and learned lord that Sir S. Northcote believed that he and the Government of the Queen could not in the extremest emergency declare war or move the troops to the frontier? (Lord Cairns said that was not the question.) He had asked the noble and learned lord if he applied his doctrine to the case of peace or war, and being driven logically in a corner, he said, "Yes, I do." And now, when asked whether the late Government would not have been able to order the Governor-General to move the troops to the frontier of Afghanistan, even to resist a Russian invasion, without the assent of a majority of the Council, the noble and learned lord said that was not the question.

Lord Cairns was understood to say his opinion certainly was that the Secretary of State, acting without the assent of a majority of his Council, could not at present, even in the case of a foreign expedition, order a movement of troops that would cost money.

The Duke of Argyll said until he found that doctrine actually laid down in a judicial manner he declined to accept it. An observation had once fallen from the noble marquis (of Salisbury) as to the solitude of the Secretary of State in regard to the administration of Indian affairs. All the other great departments of the Government were so fully occupied that in respect to the details of Indian administration the Secretary of State was obliged to consult his Council, and it was almost a matter of necessity that the position of the Council should be a high and also a strong one. He did not wish its power to be so extensive as the noble and learned lord seemed to think it was, but applicable as it was to the important cases to which he believed it did extend, it was a power which he was not prepared to see taken away or diminished.

The Marquis of Salisbury thought the discussion in which they were engaged partook somewhat of an Irish character. They were disputing whether there was a dispute, and doubting whether there was a doubt. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) He confessed that after listening to the speeches of the two Cabinet Ministers he did not see that the difficulties originally suggested by his noble and learned friend (Lord Cairns) had been in any degree removed. His own belief had been that the Secretary of State for India had no power to pledge the Government of India to the expenditure of a farthing without the sanction of a majority of his Council. He did not mean to say that he could not give orders for particular services to be performed, but that without the assent of a majority of his Council he could not pledge the Indian Government to pay for them. He confessed that he was absolutely unable to draw, from what had fallen from the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, what the law of the matter was. That noble and learned lord should remember that it was not an acute lawyer but an ordinary layman who had to discharge the functions of Secretary of State, and that the law ought to be made as clear as possible for his guidance. As far as he could understand the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, the law amounted to this—that the Secretary of State might order troops to go to the frontier, which would cost money, but that he might not order the construction of a railway, which would [illegible] also cost money; and the distinction which he [illegible]nderstood the noble and learned lord to draw be[illegible]ween the two cases was that the one involved a m[illegible] and the other did not. (The [illegible] of high policy understood to express some [illegible] dissent.) Surely it was some proof that the state [illegible] of the law was doubtful when so distinguished a la[illegible] lawyer as the noble and learned lord could not explain [illegible] to the comprehension of an ordinary layman wh[illegible] The view [illegible] the law to be carried out really was strange [illegible] of the noble duke was plain enough, although p[illegible]ge,—namely, that the Secretary of State could not spend money in certain cases without the sanction of his Council, but that the Governor-General could. That might be the state of the law; but if so, it was open to some difficulty. He could not conceive that it was the idea of the noble duke that the Governor General's independent powers were to be put forward whenever the Secretary of State wished to act without the concurrence of his Council. He had risen, however, chiefly to add his entreaties to those already addressed to the noble duke to consider whether the present state of things was not such as to make some declaratory enactment desirable. He did not ask him to change the law. He quite concurred in the absolute necessity of some control and a great deal of advice to support the Secretary of State in the difficult duties which he had to perform. But, above all, it was imperatively necessary, where such vast interests were at stake and where so many jealousies might be aroused, that the law should be unmistakeably clear. And when the noble duke told them there was no doubt about the law, he maintained that about the doubtfulness of the law there could be no doubt whatever. ("Hear," and a laugh.) When the Lord Chancellor said a thing was black and two ex-chancellors said it was white, there must certainly be some doubt about the law, and all the eloquence of the noble duke would not persuade him to the contrary. If the Secretary for India should order an expenditure which the statute forbade, his impression was that the Secretary for India would be liable for that expenditure, and the noble duke would hardly feel comfortable if he had made two or three mistakes of that kind, and had to pay for them. (A laugh.) It was the greatest mistake not to provide proper shelter for oneself because at present there was fine weather. The present Council of India was appointed under unusual circumstances, its members were selected with great care, and they were all men of very great discretion and ability. But could their lordships be certain that the same discretion would be always exercised, and that the same harmony which had existed hitherto would continue to prevail hereafter? He submitted that the present state of the law was not satisfactory, and all he asked was to have some words introduced of a declaratory kind, which would remove all difficulty on the subject.

Viscount Halifax said that it was with great regret he had heard this question raised. No practical difficulty had ever arisen. During the six years that he had the honour of being Secretary for India no difficulty of the kind had occurred. He never proposed anything to which his Council objected, nor did he remember that there was ever a difference between himself and the great majority of the Council in any matter whatever involving expense. He confessed, therefore, that his attention had never been directed to the precise meaning of the words of the statute until the noble marquis opposite raised the question. He had taken part, as his noble friend had stated, in the debate in which the clause originated, and his noble friend had correctly quoted what he then said with respect to salaries. But almost all were perfectly agreed that there should be some change in the position of the Secretary of State. His noble friend who sat below him very truly said that if the Secretary for India were without any check at all it would be giving him the most enormous power which was ever given to a Secretary of State, and they all protested most strongly against such an unlimited power being given. Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir J. Graham, and Sir F. Baring all pointed out that whatever check existed under the old law, as framed by Mr. Pitt, was swept away entirely by the Bill of the noble lord. The noble and learned lord had said that Lord Palmerston proposed that there should be no increase of expenditure at all without the consent of the majority of the Council, and that was the wording of the Bill introduced by his noble friend. The words of his noble friend's Bill were "no grant of money," and the words of the present Act were "no grant or appropriation." It was from the interpretation of that word "appropriation" that the whole difficulty had arisen. There was no question that the Secretary of State could not order without the consent of the majority of his Council any grant of money, subsidy, or anything of that kind; but he did not conceive that he was prohibited by the clause from ordering some services which would entail expense. He would say, however, their lordships would find it uncommonly difficult to draw such a strict definition as to say what the Secretary for India might and what he might not order. He believed the noble and learned lord opposite, acute and ingenious as he was, would find it very difficult to draw up such a clause that not only an acute lawyer but, as the noble marquis had said, an ordinary layman might underand what things might be done by the Secretary for India on the one side, and what should be subject to the check of the Council on the other. Everybody knew the powers of the two Houses of Parliament, and yet if they were exerted to the utmost, or even if the rights of individual members were exercised to the utmost, it would be impossible that public business could be carried on. Was it likely that such men as constituted the Council, and he did not believe that they would find any difficulty hereafter in finding men of very much the same character, would be likely without reason or any good cause to oppose the Secretary of State in anything he might think desirable or that the Secretary of State would urge anything to which they might entertain serious objection. Was it likely that men who had administered districts as large as half a dozen counties together would do anything which the Secretary of State might think unreasonable. He confessed he entertained no such fear. As he had said before, he was as strongly in favour as anyone could be of maintaining the position of the Council in all respects, and he quite agreed with those who held that if there was to be any check upon the Secretary of State it must be in the Council. He very much agreed with the course Sir Stafford Northcote had taken, because, whatever his opinion was as to the powers of the Council or the Secretary of State, he did not think it expedient to bring in a Bill to alter the clause as it stood. He did not care whether Sir S. Northcote thought the Council or the Secretary of State supreme, for at all events he thought it expedient to leave the clause unchanged.

The Bill was then read a second time.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills.......... 6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes...... 8 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares.......... 6 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares .... 6 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods .... 8 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit... 7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 12th May 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/2	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd May 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London. Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France). Bourbon (Reunion). Calcutta. | Saigon. Hongkong. Shanghai. Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" .—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street. London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11¼	"
3	do.	1/11⅛	"
2	do.	1/11⅛	"
1	do.	1/11	"
On demand		1/10⅞	"
On Scotland		1/10⅞	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund .... £ 41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Edaljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic Springs, painted and lined Green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

BLOOM MUSCATELS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The finest Picked Fruit, received direct Overland, in beautiful boxes each	6 0	6 8

Fresh supplies on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, ¾ inches over flanges; Web Plates, ½ inch; Angle Irons, 3½ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.

Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron Plate and Street Iron.
Steel and Files.
Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at reduced prices, for cash only, Mahableshwur Potatoes, 4 maunds in a basket. Price per basket Rs. 7.
Paunchgunny Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag. Price per bag, Rs. 3.
Bombay, 11th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at reduced prices, for cash only, Table Ornaments, comprising figures, vases, &c., of great variety.
Bombay, 11th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a consignment of very superior Tarred Hemp Rope, 3 and 4 stranded, various sizes.
Also some superior Bolt Rope.
J. A. SHEPHERD.
Church Street, Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of Saddlery, by J. A. Owen, of Leicestersquare, Maker to the Royal Family, consisting of the following:—
Lady's white quilted Doeskin Saddles with Bridles.
Gentlemen's Hunting Ditto Ditto with Ditto.
Infantry Officer's Saddles, with Regulation Bridles.
A few sets of double and single permanent plating Harness.

The property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.

A handsome second-hand serviceable Mail Phaeton, converting a waggonette at pleasure, with leathered shades for monsoon (having concealed steps for Ladies), with lamps, pole, and shafts, by William King, of London.

Also a set of serviceable second-hand plated double Harness.

A handsome palanquin-shaped single horse Office Shigram, painted dark green and lined to match, with best lamps. Purchaser shall have guarantee of the works.

Also a few other carriages of different kinds, &c., &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—For sale, one pair of horizontal high and low pressure condensing Steam Engines, of 200 nominal horse power, to work on the compound principle—high pressure cylinders 37 inches diameter, and low pressure cylindrical 56 inches diameter, both having a 6 feet stroke, spare fly wheel 24 feet in diameter. These engines are a first class job, are new and complete in every respect.

One cylindrical two flued Steam Boiler, diameter of shell 7 feet by 30 feet long, is new and a first class job. With ordinary care and a daily working pressure of 50 lbs. per square inch, would give no trouble for twenty years.

A large quantity of polished wrought iron Shafting Couplings for do.; belt pulleys for do.; and pedestals complete with brasses, &c. for do.

A quantity of cast iron Steam Pipes, bevel wheels, and spouts; 800 assorted patent Lubricators; 321 feet of inch Steam Tube; 251 feet of 1½ inch do.; and 251 feet of 2 inch do.; 250 feet of 1 inch Gas Tube; 250 feet of 1½ inch do.; with a quantity of Elbows, Tees, and Sockets, &c. for do.; 9 Bourdon's Steam Guages; 2 Hopkinson's Mercurial Steam Guages; 1 Hopkinson's Steam Engine Indicator.

The whole of the foregoing machinery, which was intended for the George III. Jute Spinning and Weaving Company, to be sold a bargain. Apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Fort.

TOILET SOAPS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the Perfumed Toilet Soaps of Messrs. PEARS AND SON, by special arrangement with whom they are enabled to offer these goods at a general net cash rate of, ans. 12 for the English retail shilling's-worth, and in bulk to meet the requirements of HOUSEHOLDERS and MESSES at a still lower rate. The high reputation enjoyed by Messrs. Pears and Son during the last fifty years for their delightful TRANSPARENT SOAPS is fully sustained by the quality of their other manufactures.

FRESH SUPPLIES

of the following are now on sale.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BAR SOAP; Assorted, viz., Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Glycerine, Honey, Lavender, Marshmallow, Oatmeal, Rose, or Sunflower; per 1s. 6d. bar of 1 lb.	0 14	1 0
DITTO DITTO, Assorted, or of one kind, per box of 14 lbs.	11 0	12 0
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, fine old per 1s. 6d. packet of 1 lb.	1 2	1 4
GLYCERINE SOAP, per 1s. 6d. box of 3 tablets...	1 2	1 4
GLYCERINE SOAP, TRANSPARENT (exquisitely emollient and delicate) per 1s. 6d. box of 3 tablets...	1 2	1 4
Do. Do. Per box of 1 doz.	4 8	5 0
HONEY SOAP, per 1s. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
LAVENDER SOAP, per 1s. 6d. box of 3 tablets...	1 2	1 4
MARSHMALLOW SOAP, per 1s. 6d. box of 3 tablets...	1 2	1 4
SAND SOAP, 6d. tablets, each ans. 6; per doz....	3 8	4 0
SUNFLOWER SOAP, per 1s. 6d. box of 3 tablets...	1 2	1 4
TRANSPARENT SOAP, in balls, shaving cakes, squares or sticks, and tablets, one shilling size, each	0 12	1 0
Ditto. do. per dozen	8 0	9 0
One shilling and six pence size, each	1 2	1 4
Ditto. do. per dozen	12 0	13 8
Half Crown size, each	1 12	2 0
Ditto. do. per dozen	19 0	21 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China. And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.

REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

CITY AGENT—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay
" The National Bank of India.

SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age	Civil Half-yearly Rs.	as.	p.	Civil Monthly Rs.	as.	p.	Military Half-yearly Rs.	as.	p.	Military Monthly Rs.	as.	p.	Age
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co. Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 .... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,568
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 .... £ 73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq. | William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. | R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. | George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. | Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. | John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. | Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. | John Sharp, Esq.
William Forces, Esq. | N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil ives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay 1st Jan. 1868.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further informati n and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—Established in London and Calcutta 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq. | H. G. Dunlop, Esq. and
J. Bogie, Esq. | E. Morris, Esq. E. Fyrrell Leith, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were... ... ... £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And aftr 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED, AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, APOLLO STREET.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

GOOD DIGESTION waits on APPETITE, and BILLIARDS (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.

TO BE OPENED BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay that they have arranged to open a new Hotel in Poona. A fine commodious new building, close to the Bund, with large compound from the Bungalow to the river side, has been secured, and is now being fitted up in first-rate style. Further notice will be given as to the date of opening.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah s very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care s taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of he first quality.

FORT HOTEL, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE ABOVE HOTEL, essentially a first-class Establishment, is designed for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Families who have hitherto had to seek such accommodation in the one or two large Hotels outside the Fort, there being no Establishment of the kind sufficiently comfortable or commodious within the limits of the Fort.

The Hotel is centrally situated, being in one of the blocks known as "Sassoon's Buildings," Elphinstone Circle; commands a magnificent view of the Shipping in the Harbour; is adjacent to the Town Hall and most of the Public Offices; and is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Station at Boree Bunder, of the Custom House and Apollo Bunders. Gentlemen who, whether on business or pleasure, desire daily to be in the Fort, can thus secure the advantages of a really comfortable home without having to meet the exhorbitant charges of Hotel Keepers for conveyance hire, which may well be said to double the cost of hotel residence in Bombay.

The Proprietors confidently recommend the Viands supplied at the Fort Hotel as being unsurpassed in quality by any establishment of the kind in Bombay; whilst the Wines, Beer, Liquors, &c., will be found to be of the most excellent description ever imported into Bombay.

The Proprietors would especially draw attention to the large and elegantly furnished Dining Room, the Sleeping Apartments, and the Sitting Rooms of the Hotel, which will be found unequalled by any Hotel in the Fort in respect to cleanliness and comfort, being fitted with every convenience for Families as well as Single Gentlemen.

First-class Thurston's Billiard Tables are on the premises; but so far removed from the Apartments allotted to Families, that no annoyance need be apprehended.

Tiffins and Dinners supplied to the Public, either at the Table d'Hote or in Private Rooms, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable Charges.

Travellers are requested to telegraph, or otherwise communicate by Post, of their intention to engage Apartments, when every arrangement to insure comfort will be made; and Carriages will be kept in waiting at the Railway Stations, and every assistance will be afforded by the Proprietors' Servants for the safe conveyance of their Luggage, &c.

FOR CLEANING GLOVES,

and renovating textile fabrics, the most useful preparation is

MACDOUGALL'S ETHERODYNE.

It is free from all objections attending the use of ordinary detergents, imparts a fragrant perfume, and by its solvent power removes instantly Grease, Oil, Wax, Paint, Tar, and all other oleaginous or resinous stains from substances of every description. It is also a valuable preservative of clothing and other fabrics from the ravages of Moths and all other insects. Be careful to ask for

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
MACDOUGALL'S Etherodyne in bottles at......	0 12	1 0

of the
SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
for
MACDOUGALL'S PREPARATIONS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counter felting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, MEADOW STREET,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from upcountry stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.
ROSSELET & Co.

ELECTRO PLATE.

Consistently with their general rule, the Company's supplies of this article are from the best manufactures only, strongly plated upon the hardest nickel silver, which their experience has taught them to be far preferred by the Public to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating.

AG-DANS;
(expected shortly)
Of the most convenient and elegant forms.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

ASH TRAYS;
With Cigar Rests, each Rs. 2.

BACHELORS' TEA & COFFEE SERVICES;
Comprising Coffee and Tea Pots, Cream Ewer, and Sugar Basin, chased, engraved, or plain;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

BEER MUGS;
Half pint and pint, with or without cover; chased, engraved, or plain; with glass or metal bottoms;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 30.

BISCUIT BOXES.
Of glass mounted in plate, or of richly chased or engraved plate *Proof Against Ants*;
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 60.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES;
Carrying Salt, Mustard, and one to three Cruets besides; in a large variety of pretty patterns;
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 30.

BURGUNDY CARRIERS;
An elegant convenience recently introduced for "passing the bottle" without disturbance of the contents;
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.

BUTTER DISHES;
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured glass, with richly chased, plain, or engraved, plate mountings;
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.

BUTTER KNIVES;
Of various patterns, to suit the preceding, with Ivory or plated handles;
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.

CAKE BASKETS;
Oval or round; pierced work, chased, or engraved;
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.

CANDLESTICKS;
Ten, eleven, or twelve inch; in several solid handsome patterns
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 50.
Spare Shades for preceding, per pair Rs. 5 and 6.

CELLARETTES;
See Breakfast Cruet Frames.

CHRISTENING CUPS;
Plain, chased, or engraved, with or without handles.
From Rs. 9. to Rs. 30.

CIGAR LAMPS;
BACHER'S SPECIAL PATTERN FOR INDIA.)
To Smokers, Clubs, and Regimental Messes,
These elegant articles are an indispensable convenience;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 36.

CLARET JUGS;
Of glass, mounted in plate, or elegantly chased or engraved plate
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

CRUET FRAMES;
With best cut glass Cruets, &c., complete;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS;
Each carrying two salt cellars (gilt inside) with spoon (gilt inside); covered, richly cut or engraved glass, cream and sugar basins with spoons (gilt inside) richly cut or engraved glass flower vase and dish for bon bons, crackers, or fruits; chased or engraved, thickly plated or gilt, EXCEEDINGLY HANDSOME, AND OF QUITE NEW STYLE.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 150.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS;
Richly chased, engraved, or plain; with Ivory, Pearl, or Plat handles; handsome cases of Mahogany or Walnut-wood, containing 1 dozen of each.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.

EGG FRAMES;
To carry four or six egg cups; with or without spaces for extra eggs; with spoons, complete.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.

EGG STEAMERS;
By this ingenious, but simple arrangement, eggs can be cooked on the Breakfast Table without any trouble, and exactly to the degree desired. Those who have experienced the annoyance of having set before them eggs half-cooked, or hard as stones, will appreciate the comfort attained by the use of this instrument.
To cook four or six eggs, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30.

EPERGNE CENTRE PIECES;
Singly or in pairs.
Of richly cut and engraved glass upon plate, in a variety of designs.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.

FISH CARVERS;
In velvet lined morocco cases; with ivory or plate handles;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

FISH SETS;
Comprehending carvers, and half a dozen each of knives and forks, or carvers and one dozen each of knives and forks.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.

GOBLETS;
For presentation prize, or testimonial purposes;
Richly chased or engraved, with or without handles;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.

ICE TONGS;
In a variety of neat and elegant patterns;
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.

INKSTANDS;
arrying one or two handsomely cut bottles; richly chased or engraved.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 120.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS;
Of richly cut glass, or Wedgewood ware, mounted in plate (very pretty.)
From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 30.

MILK OR TODDY WARMERS;
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 100.

MUFFINEERS;
Of glass mounted in plate, or chased or plain plate; per pair;
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

THE NEW "OWL" MUFFINEERS;
Each Rs. 9 to Rs. 11.
Sets of three, in velvet-lined morocco cases;
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

NAPKIN RINGS;
Of Pierced work, richly chased, or engraved; sets of two, four, and six, in handsome morocco cases;
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.

PICKLE FRAMES;
Containing two or three richly-cut stoppered glass pickle jars;
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.

PRIZE CUPS;
Richly chased or engraved; with or without handles;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

SALVERS;
Richly chased or engraved; all in good solid handsome style of 6 inches, 8 inches, 10 inches, 12 inches, and 14 inches diameter; (each,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.

SALT CELLARS & SPOONS;
Beaded, beaded chased, rustic, shell, and other patterns; of the new miniature size; complete sets of four or six, both cellars and spoon gilt inside, in velvet-lined morocco cases;
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.

THE NEW SARDINE BOXES;
Of richly cut clear glass, mounted in plate;
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

SARDINE SERVING TONGS;
Elegantly chased or engraved;
From Rs. 6 to Rs. 15.

SUGAR BASKETS;
Of Wedgewood ware or cut glass, mounted in plate;
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

TANKARDS;
Of several descriptions, chased or engraved;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 75.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES;
Comprehending Coffee and Tea Pots, Cream Ewer, and Sugar Basin, plain, chased, embossed, or richly engraved.

BACHELOR SIZE;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

FAMILY SIZE;
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 350.

TEA INFUSERS;
(Sneakers or Sulkies)
Of the egg-shape, or to rest on the top of the cup;
From Rs. 4-8 to 6.

TOAST RACKS;
Plain or chased; from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

TRAVELLERS' TELESCOPE CUPS;
For the Pocket, each in morocco case, plain or engraved;
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 20.

FORKS AND SPOONS.

Complete sets of the beautiful "Lily" pattern; in handsome mahogany case, with brass bound and bevilled edges, and lined with purple satin and velvet; comprehending 12 each Table Forks and Spoons, 12 each Dessert Forks and Spoons, 12 Tea Spoons, 6 Salt Spoons, 6 Egg Spoons, 1 Gravy Spoon, 2 Sauce Ladles, 1 Soup Ladle, 1 Sugar Spoon, 1 Sugar Sifter, 1 Pair Fish Carver, 2 Pickle Forks, 1 Sugar Tongs, 1 Butter Knife, 1 Ice Tongs, 4 Knife Rests — Cash Rs. 250 | Credit, Rs. 300

	Fiddle Pattern Cash.		Fiddle Pattern Credit		Beaded Lily, or Thread Pattern Cash.		Beaded Lily, or Thread Pattern Credit	
Table Forks, full size ....per dozen	27	0	30	0	36	0	40	0
Table Spoons do. .... "	27	0	3[illegible]	0	36	0	40	0
Dessert Forks do. .... "	20	0	22	8	27	0	30	0
Dessert Spoons do. .... "	20	0	22	8	27	0	30	0
Tea Spoons do. .... "	12	8	14	0	16	8	18	0
Egg Spoons gilt bowls ...... "	12	8	14	0	18	0	20	0
Salt Spoons do. .... "	12	8	14	0	18	0	20	0
Mustard Spoons do. ....each.	1	2	1	4	1	8	1	12
Caddy Spoons .... "	0	14	1	0	1	4	1	2
Sugar Spoons .... "	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	18
Sugar Tongs .... "	2	4	2	8	3	0	3	8
Butter Knives .... "	2	4	2	8	3	0	3	8
Pickle or Oyster Forks.......... "	2	4	2	8	2	8	3	0
Toddy Ladles .... "	2	4	2	8	3	0	3	8
Sauce " .... "	2	4	2	8	3	0	3	8
Soup " .... "	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0
Gravy Spoons.......... "	4	8	5	0	5	8	6	0
Fish Helpers .... per pair.	14	8	0	16	16	0	18	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS with BOARD can be had at Grant Buildings. Separate rooms, furnished or unfurnished—or Board without Lodging may be had. Terms moderate. Address G. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to MR. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.
Tanna, 15th January 1869.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STOUTS
JUST LANDED.

				Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
BARCLAY & PERKIN'S	Pints	per dozen	...	4	0	4	8
GUINNESS' Double extra	"	"	...	4	0	4	8
Do. Do.	Quarts	"	...	6	8	7	0
WHITE & Co.'s celebrated— Double extra	Pints	"	...	3	12	4	0
Do. do.	Quarts	"	...	6	4	6	12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

SILVER GOODS.

FOR PRESENTATION.

Richly chased or engraved in all the newest designs

BOUQUET HOLDERS.
Light openwork, or solid Silver; from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

CORAL AND BELLS.
Of standard Silver, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 35.
" Silver Gilt, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.

IVORY RING AND BELLS.
Of standard Silver, from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.
" Silver Gilt, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

CUPS AND GOBLETS.
(Each in handsome Morocco Case.) Of standard Silver, triply gilt inside.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 75.

CHRISTENING SETS.
Each complete in handsome Morocco Case.) Of standard Silver, Cups triply gilt inside.

FORK AND SPOON.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

FORK, KNIFE, AND SPOON.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.

FORK, KNIFE, SPOON, AND CUP.
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

FORK, KNIFE, SPOON, AND PLATE.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 130.

CIGAR CASES.
Of solid Silver, richly chased or engraved;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

CUPS AND GOBLETS.
Of solid Silver, triply gilt inside, with space for engraving
For Prize or Testimonial Purposes.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

LADIES' CARD CASES.
Plain, Chased, or Engraved;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS.
In a variety of beautiful patterns;
Complete sets of four or six in handsome Morocco cases
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 150.

SNUFF BOXES.
Of solid Silver, triply gilt inside, richly chased or engraved;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ENGLISH and EUROPEAN NEWS,
"THE MAIL,"

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times," and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy.

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LEA and PERRINS.

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT

OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday next, the 31st instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the property of gentlemen left the Presidency, consisting of blackwood furniture, such as handsomely carved and plain round tables, couches lined with damask and chintz, drawing room, easy, American, and other chairs, handsomely carved chiffoniers and side tables, a China camphorwood chest of drawers, wardrobe, China lady's work table, a large office writing table with drawers, children's cots and cradles, carpets, iron bedsteads, hanging argand lamps, candlesticks with shades, a few articles of plated glass and crockery ware, and a large quantity of copper cooking utensils, a double-barrelled fowling piece by Gilroy in case, complete.

A double-barrelled rifle by Manton, in case complete.

A double-barrelled rifle with a spare double-barrel plain bore (for fowling) in case.

A portable travelling hammock with fixtures.

Also, sundry effects of a deceased person, consisting of wearing apparel and sundries.

SALE of VALUABLE BOOKS by PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 21st proximo, at his rooms in Meadow Street, a large collection of valuable books, the property of the late C. J. Davies, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Customs.—Catalogues will be published, and the books will be on view four days previous to sale.

ALSO,

On the same day, will be sold a collection of valuable books, the property of Officers of H. M's. 4th King's Own Royal Regiment, proceeded to England.—Catalogues of the above books will be also published, and the books will be on view four days previous to the sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 27th May, 1869.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

BYCULLA, PAREL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and elegant household furniture, a splendid English drawing-room suit, a first rate grand square American Piano by Haines, Brothers, carriages, horses, &c. at Mount Road, Mazagon.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. will submit to public auction, This day, Thursday, the 27th and 28th inst., at his residence at Mount Road, Mazagon, the whole of the very handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, &c. of H. W. G. Lawson, Esq., proceeded to Europe, the same comprises, a set of rich star cut glass ware, an elegant painted desert service, handsome dinner and tea do., a set of best plated melon pattern dish covers containing 4; a set of four handsome hot water dishes, claret jug, cruet and pickle frames, a box of plated spoons and forks for 12, and cutlery for 18 persons. A set of English walnutwood drawing room furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, priedieu do., oval and side tables, teapoys, music stands, &c., carved blackwood furniture [illegible] as, round, dining, pier and other tables, dumb waiters, sideboard, Cochin made long arm easy chairs, dining room and other do., an English mahogany writing table and American mahogany reclining chair, blackwood horn hatstand, large camp cot, wardrobes, presses, chest of drawers, hanging punkha, a first rate rosewood grand square American piano by Haines, Brothers, a very superior instrument made expressly to order to stand Indian climate, a handsome English brass four post bedstead, a China camphor wood almira, some fine engravings in frames, table ornaments, a handsome drawing-room carpet, a convertible centre ottoman in 4 pieces, single and four lights hanging argand lamps, double branched wall shades, a marble block, bed and dressing room furniture, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles. A few dozen of fine sherry and portwine, by Cutler and Graham, brandy, beer, one English cooking stone, one tin shower bath, one China stone bathing tub, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A pair of handsome and serviceable Arab carriage horses.

A stylish English-built light open carriage by Edwin Kesterton of Longacre with a pair of handsome fast-trotting dark bay Arab carriage horses with silver plated harness complete. A broker's shigram with a good strong and serviceable bay Arab horse with harness complete.

At the same time and place will also be sold a few articles of plated ware, a set of silver spoons and forks, a silver cruet stand and some valuable medical and other books, surgical instruments, medicine chests, spy glasses, a double-barrelled rifle by Wheatley Richards, gold and silver watches, the property of a deceased gentleman. Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF valuable household furniture, handsome rich cut glass chandeliers, pier glasses, &c., &c., at Clare Road, Byculla.

On Monday, the 7th proximo, and following day, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence at Clare Road, Byculla, the valuable household furniture, handsome chandeliers, pier glasses, plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

B. FRAMJEE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 29th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jacconets, &c.

The property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A first-rate full toned English mahogany grand square piano by Madler Schonleber & Co., Stuttgart.

An English built gig with oars and sails.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome English built four wheel dog cart.
A grey Arab horse.
A handsome iron grey Arab carriage horse.

AUCTION SALE of SUPERIOR SHERRY, HOCKS, &c.

To-morrow, Friday, the 28th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at H. M.'s Dockyard the following:—
9 quarter casks superior sherry.
12 small do. Cape hock.
8 large do. do.
4 casks dry pontic.
6 do. sweet frontignac.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and precious Jewellery, Silverware, &c.

Messrs. Bennett & Co. are favoured with instructions to submit to public auction, at their rooms, No. 5 Forbes Street, on Monday, the 31st May, and Tuesday the 1st June next, precisely at 1 o'clock, an assortment of valuable and precious Jewellery, consisting of several large single stone diamond rings, emerald, diamond, and ruby rings of various descriptions; very valuable brilliant emerald, ruby and pearl necklaces; several pair gold, pearl and diamond earrings; pearl, ruby, and emerald, head ornaments; sets of diamond and gold stud buttons; very valuable Albert and neck chains, set with diamonds, pearls and rubies: several diamond, ruby and emerald pochies; pearl and gold bangles and warras gold armlets set with diamonds, ruby and enerald; gold hair pins; China gold bangles; several gold emerald, ruby, and diamond tippas; silver ware, consists of jewel boxes, pandons, chunam boxes, foot bangles, lotas, cups, small waiters, spoons and forks, hooka gold embroidered scarfs and hooka rugs; and several other articles of gold and silver ornaments, &c., &c.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder, and well worthy the inspection of jewellers and others. Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of elegant and costly household furniture, plate, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a first-class sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy and Co., a handsome English-built sociable by W. Kinross (nearly new), a first-rate English-built circular glass-fronted miniature brougham by Holman & Co., a pair of handsome silver grey Arab horses, and a grey Arab brougham horse, &c., at Chinchpoogly Hill.

On Thursday, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of W. Charlton, Esq., the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, breakfast companions, tea set, toast rack, waiters, butter pot, beer mugs, bottle fluggons, spoons and forks, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, a set of silver spoons and forks in case for 6 persons, a silver egg frame with 4 cups and spoons, cutlery by "Harrison Brothers and Hawson" and "Joseph Rogers and Sons," a first rate tool chest with immense numbers of tools, &c. Handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a telescope, dining table for 12 persons, a set of camp table in two pieces, sideboard, arms chairs, hanging punkahs, richly open carved circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, footstools, plated double light and bronze, single light hanging argand lamps, handsome Brussel's carpets and rugs, a first rate full toned mahogany sympathetic grand square piano by "Soundy & Co." expressly made to order for Indian climate, chiffonier, teapoys, a first rate musical box playing six tunes, a large telescope, a lady's elegantly carved writing table, hatstand, first rate oil paintings, a handsome English iron painted bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, tin despatch boxes, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large iron stove, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome English built sociable by "W. Kinross" nearly new, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting silver grey Arab horses, and a set of English plated mounted harness.

A do. do. circular glass fronted light miniature brougham, by "Holman and Co.," with a powerful grey Arab horse, and a set of plated mounted harness, a hunting saddle with furniture and bridle by P. Grant and Sons.

A female buffalow.
A male do. with pukhall, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Auction Sale of Assets.

The undersigned beg to notify, that under instructions from the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, (Limited), they will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June, proximo, at 3 P. M.

The right, title, and interest of the Company in respect of 2nd Call of Rs. 1,000 per share, together with interest on the same from 2nd July 1866, due to the said company by sundry defaulting shareholders on forfeited shares, a list of whom may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, or on application to the undersigned.

Terms and conditions will be stated previous to commencement of the sale.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM.

On Thursday the 17th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Mahim, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-seven square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahim market road, on or towards the west by the oart of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Esq., on or towards the north by the house of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, and on or towards the south by the house belonging to Bhickoo Ballajee Sett.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One 12-bore single barrel rifle, by Blanche, with fittings complete.

A splendid rosewood semi-grand pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons.

One English-built Dog Cart by McNaughten and Smith, with a Chesnut Australian Mare, 16 hands high, and a set of English plated mounted Harness.

Bombay, 27th May, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IRON STORES.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, This day, Thursday, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., a quantity of surplus stores, consisting of steel files, shools, axes, saws, locks, &c., well worth the attention of Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

SALE OF TIMBER in the workshop of Mr. Mohamedally at Byculla. To close partners' account.

On Saturday, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of teak and junglewood scantlings, boards, sleepers, and other timber suited for building purposes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

GOVERNMENT SHEDS.

On the Moody Bay and Apollo Reclamation Grounds.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer for Reclamations in Her Majesty's Bombay Public Works Department, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their sale rooms, 3, Marine Street, Bombay, on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at the hour of 3 P.M., the following sheds:—

On the Moody Bay Reclamation.
2 sheds 200 feet by 30 feet.
1 do. 65 " by 30 "
1 do. 170 " by 30 "

At the Apollo Pier.
1 shed 181 feet by 31 feet.
3 do. 172 " by 20 "

These sheds are of rough teak rafters with cadjan covering.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale, and balance within 3 days after, and all the material must be cleared away within 14 days.

SALE of WHITEWOOD and REDWOOD PREPARED BOARDS for CEILING, &c.

On Tuesday, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, for account and risk of the first purchaser Mehmon Dada Mahomud:—

91,963 lineal feet 6 by ½ inch white wood prepared Boards for ceiling &c., tongued and grooved 9 to 26 feet long.

For account of the concerned:—

105,000 lineal feet 6½ by ½ inch red wood, ditto tongued grooved and beaded 9 to 24 feet long.

They are in bundles of 4 Boards and will be put up in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Bombay, 27th May, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable neat household furniture, glass, plated and porcelainware, carriage, horse and harness, being the property of Dr. D. Young, at his bungalow, Land's End, Malabar Hill.

This day Thursday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Company will sell by public auction, at 11 o'clock noon, the whole of that valuable neat household furniture, glass, plated and porcelainware, carriage, horse, harness, of the above gentleman, consisting of drawing, dining, dressing, bed-room carved blackwood furniture, comprising an ottoman, sofas, and easy chairs with spring chintz cushions, round and pier tables, teapoys, folding easy chairs, whatnots, sideboard, almirah presses, screens (handsome), paper machie card tables and inkstand, rosewood table with shelf, English and French chairs, a handsome rosewood writing desk with paper racks, plain Blackwood dining, dressing and washhand tables, plain Mallet pattern arm and easy chairs, iron rocking chairs, dumb-waiters, hat and stick stands, book shelves, book-stand, iron four-post bedstead, Bengal cot and reclining sofas with mattresses and pillow, dressing and looking glasses, rattan clothes basket and chair, American clock, table ornaments, bronze and China figures China mattings, door curtains and coir rugs, English-pile carpet and pictures: glassware, consisting of rich cut plain border and leaf pattern, sherry, port, claret, and finger glasses, beer and soda water tumblers, decanters, claret and water jugs, fruit dishes, earthern and porcelain ware, comprising handsome breakfast, dinner and dessert services, handsome green and gold toilet set, Britania metal and plated ware, consisting of dish covers, spoons and forks, cruet, pickle and egg frames, tea, sugar, coffee, and butter pots, toast rack, table cutlery by Elliott, Hawksley's reading (single and double) argand and wall lamps, table and chamber candlestick, air-pump, japan fancy vases, bathroom and dispense furniture, consisting of water filter, meatsafe, cooking utensils, &c., &c., a lot of babies play-things and Poona toys, mahogany blackwood child's chairs, with table, English phaeton with grey Arab horse and harness, complete; a double harness, Ladies saddle, perambulator, &c. A lot of valuable books.

Catalogues are not published.

Bombay, 26th May 1869. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

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